THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
he Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,059—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. Prices Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
"Glentromie" ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...
Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th Feb.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st ,,
B.I. ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.I. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th April.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.I. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
B.I. COROMANDEL	4500	800	L. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T Weighell	30th ,,
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
B.I. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,

The steamers marked B I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	R. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	27th Feb.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	13th Mar.
THAMES	4200	800	W. A. Seaton	27th Mar.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April 1890.
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th March 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
aMEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
aWill not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H. P.	To sail
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	15th March.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	550	21st March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street. Bombay, 24th Feb. 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 15th March 1890 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
L. HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	27th Feb.
ML. ASIA	3566	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L. PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th ,,
ML. BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	12th April.
L. NUBIA	3551	T. G. Knox	26th ,,
L. ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML. HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1890.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 2nd March after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAVLANA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 26th February.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 1st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th February, 1890. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well-known passenger steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL direct on or about 5th April.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Saloon and state rooms all on upper deck.
For particulars to passage money, Cabin plans &c apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE Steamer "GLENELG" has arrived from GLASGOW and is discharging in the stream."

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their Bills of lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods immediately; otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense as customary.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed.

All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DESSERT SERVICES.

Consisting of 18 pieces, 2 High and 4 Low Comports, and 12 Plates. The following are kept in Stock:—

		Rs.
Painted Spray Design, very neat		22
The Mallow, Hand Painted		33
Flowers and Foliage, very handsome		42
The Landscape, Hand Painted		90
Embossed Roses		120
Crown Derby, Moist Choice		250
Corn Flower Spray on White Ground		75
Crown Derby		275
Japanesque		300
And others	from Rs. 18 to	150
Handled Comports, with three divisions for Butter, Cheese, and Biscuits	Rs. 8 to	12
China Tete-a-Tete and Chota Hazri Sets for One, Four, Six, or Eight Persons. New Shapes and Sizes. Fresh and Artistic Designs. Consisting of Salver, Tea or Coffee Pot, Cream Jug, Sugar Basin, Cups and Saucers—		
Sets for Eight Persons, raised Flower Pattern, Gold and Blue Design, with Chocolate Border, very pretty	,,	96
Sets for six, Handsome Japanesque Pattern	,,	100
Sets for Six, Pretty and Effective Floral Design, Gilt Handles and Rims	,,	96
Sets for Six, ditto. Fluted Pattern	,,	66
Smaller Sets for One or More Persons	from ,,	18
Fancy Harlequin and other Ware, in a variety of Fancy Colours.		

TOILET TABLE SETS.

Consisting of Puff and Pomade Boxes, Scent Bottles, Ring Stand, Brush and Pin Trays, Candlesticks, &c.

In China and other Ware. Artistic Patterns:—

Sets of 6 Pieces, plain White with Blue Flowers	from ,,	11
Sets of 7 Do. Maroon, with Painted Floral Design	from ,,	17
Sets of 8 Do. White Gilt Edges, Painted Flowers, &c	from ,,	16

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLOCKS,

With Lever Escapement and best Nickel Cases. Will go in any position.

	Rs.	a.	
One-Day "Bee" Clocks, 2in. Dial	6	0	each.
Ditto fitted with Alarum	,, 9	0	,,
One-Day "Princess ½" Clocks, with Seconds Hand, 3½in. Dial	,, 4	8	,,
Eight-Day "Pirate" Clocks, fitted with Alarum, 3½in. Dial	,, 6	12	,,
Eight-Day "Princess" Clocks, with Seconds Hand, 4½in. Dial	,, 9	8	,,
Eight-Day Carriage Clocks, with Seconds Hand, height 6½in.	,, 15	0	,,
Eight-Day Time-Pieces, with 3½in. Gilt Dials, in Fancy China Cases	,, 50	0	,,

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COCA WINE.

THE valuable properties of the Coca leaf, though long known in South America as a stimulant in cases of excessive mental or bodily exertion, has only within the last few years been realized in this country.

Coca acts as a stimulant to the nervous and muscular systems. It has none of the ill effects of a Narcotic, and the appetite and digestion are not impaired by its use.

Coca Wine, as prepared by Kemp & Co., will be found the best and most agreeable form in which to take this valuable Drug.

Coca Wine may be taken alike by the strong and invalid with benefit. In sea-sickness it has been used with the most gratifying results.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

TREACHER AND CO.'S ALBUMS

	Rs.	a.
The "Lily" Album, richly illuminated pages of Lilies, Tulip, Azaleas, &c., on an Olive Tinted Ground, for Cabinet only.		
Bound in padded Morocco, Victoria size...from	21	0
Do. Russia, do. ... ,,	32	0
The "British Army" Album, beautifully illustrated with thirteen choice plates, designed by Norie, representing every Arm of the Service in the Field, in Camp and on Parade.		
Bound in padded Morocco Leather, Royal Quarto size ,,	36	0
Bound in rich Russia Leather with Gold Lines ,,	62	0
The "British Navy" Album, a Companion Album to the British Army Album, has ten well executed coloured illustrations of H. M.'s Ships, Ironclads, &c., from Drawings by Norie.		
Bound in fine Morocco Leather, Royal Quarto size ,,	34	0
Bound in Russia Leather, Royal Quarto size ,,	60	0
The "Renaissance" Album, for Cabinet only.		
Bound in best Morocco, Gilt Clasps, with handsome illuminated pages, Victoria size ,,	18	0
Bound in best Russia Leather do. do. ... ,,	27	0
Our "Mutual Friends" Album, for Cabinet only. Has choice illuminated pages.		
Bound in Roan Leather ,,	12	8
Do. Persian ,, ,,	21	8
Do. Morocco ,, ,,	18	0
The "Dado" Album, for Cabinet only. Richly illuminated, Royal Quarto size.		
Bound in Morocco Leather ...from	36	0
The "Fern" Album. For Cabinet Photographs only. Beautifully illustrated with Ferns, Flowers, &c. Royal Quarto size.		
Bound in Morocco Leather ...from	27	0
Do. in Russia Leather, with Rich Pierced Gilt Mountings, with Shield for Crest, Monogram or Inscription. Royal Quarto size	70	0
"Mes Amis et Mes Fleurs" Album, contains well executed coloured illustrations of choice English Flowers, with Appropriate Meanings Royal Quarto size for Cabinets only.		
Bound in Morocco...from	19	0
Albums for Cabinet and C. de V. size Photographs in great variety of designs—		
Bound in Persian Leather with Ornamental Cover ...from	16	0
,, Russia ,, ,,	25	0
,, Morocco ,, ,,	29	0
,, Grained Morocco, Floral Front, and Leaves Illustrated with Floral Designs ...from	40	0
Albums for Cabinets only; a well assorted selection, plain or illuminated, bound in Morocco, Persian, Russia, &c., &c.		
Bound in Roan, Plain, Victoria size ...from	10	0
,, Morocco, Ornamental Cover Victoria size ...from	19	0
,, Russia Plain ,, ,, ...from	22	8
,, Morocco Plain ,, ,, ...from	30	0

PHOTOGRAPH LANDSCAPE ALBUMS,
SCRAP ALBUMS POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

EDINA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the FINEST HIGHLAND WHISKIES, possesses a RICH AROMA and FLAVOUR, and a SOFTNESS acquired by age.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TRUNKS FOR CABIN OR RAIL.
HAT CASES, BAGS,-HOLD-ALLS.

HIGH-CLASS GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

12½ per cent. CASH DISCOUNT.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
GENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Canvas	27	0 to	36	0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40	0 to	50	0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45	0 to	50	0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS or Imperials	45	0 to	60	0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX, Self-closing	55	0 to	125	0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, tan waterproof canvas	30	0 to	48	0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38	0 to	44	0
GLADSTONE or EXPANDING BAGS	36	0 to	56	0
HIDE HAND or CARRIAGE BAGS	12	0 to	29	0
COURIER BAGS	10	0 to	14	0
WIDE OPENING BAGS, best hide leather	20	0 to	29	0
LADIES' FITTED TOILET BAGS	65	0 to	75	0
LADIES' MOROCCO BAGS, Sterling Silver fittings	100	0 to	175	0
GENTS' FITTED BAGS	75	0 to	150	0
GENTS' SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES	19	0 to	40	8
TAN or WHITE BAGS, for soiled linen	5	12 to	8	0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE BAGS	6	8 to	20	0
TAN CANVAS HOLD-ALLS	24	0 to	27	0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, very Roomy	12	8	...	
The SHIKAR or HUNTING KIT BAG, Solid Brown Hide, very Roomy	32	0 to	36	0

HOAR & CO., {TRUNK & BAG IMPORTERS,} BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

FLOWER TUBES, HOLDERS, EPERGNES AND FANCY CHINA, &c.

FLOWER TUBES in great variety of designs, including the following patterns:—The Howick, Boston, Ryde, Ventnor and many others. We stock the following assorted Tints:—Crystal, Blue, and Ruby; Blue and Amber Ruby; Ruby Blue and Citron; Ruby and Carrara, Ruby; Blue Citron, and Crystal; Blue and Carrara Crystal; Blue Amber and Ruby; Citron and Carrara Blue, Crystal and Ruby......from 12 as. to Re. 1-8 each

FLOWER HOLDERS, EPERGNES, &c.

The latest designs on Mirrored Stands, in White Crystal, Ruby, Opalescent Blue, Citron and White, Ruby and Amber, Ruby and White, Blue and Amber......Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 0

MIRROR BRACKET FLOWER HOLDERS.

For Hanging against the Wall. Ruby and Crystal, Laced White and other Patterns, from Rs. 20 to 32

Flower Troughs in White Crystal Star, Cross, Triangular, Long and other Patterns from 10 as. each.

FANCY FINGER BOWLS AND STANDS.

Stands can be used as Ice Plates, the Waverley, Turban, Crimped and many other designs, in White Crystal, Crystal and Pink Thread, Crystal and Blue, Amber Blue, Ruby......from Rs. 3 0

FANCY PORCELAIN MENU TABLETS, STANDS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Plain White Porcelain Stands for Manuscript Menus ...Rs.	2	0
Plain White Porcelain Stands, with Border of Corn Flowers and Poppies on Cream ground, Gilt Edges ...Rs.	4	each.
Plain White, with Floral design, Gilt Edges, and the Words Menu and Date in Gold Letters, ...Rs.	4	each
Plain White, with Enamelled Ruby Border and Gold Floral Design, Gilt Edges ...Rs.		0
Plain White, with Gilt and Hand-Painted Floral Design, on Enamelled Border ...Rs	5	12
Ditto ditto smaller ...Rs.	4	0
Plain White, with Painted Floral Spray and Menu in Gilt Letter ...Rs.	2	12
Porcelain Guest Tablet, many pretty designs from Re. 1-8 each.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance postage extra.

KEMP & Co.'s TASTELESS GELATINE COATED PILLS AND GRANULES.

THESE are prepared in an oval form and coated with a *thin transparent* and *perfectly soluble* film of gelatine put on by a special process of our own, and are thereby rendered perfectly tasteless.

The Pills are prepared from the purest Drugs in our own Laboratory, and have therefore the great advantage over those of English or American Manufacture of being *perfectly fresh*.

SPECIAL FORMULÆ.

TONIC LIVER GRANULES.
Formula.—Podophyllin, Belladonna, and Strychnine.
Dose.—One Granule, morning and evening.
These granules act most beneficially in torpid liver from defective nerve influence. Re. 1 per bot.

DIGESTIVE GRANULES.
Formula.—Podophyllin and Pepsine.
Dose.—One granule (equal to ¼ gr. Podophyllin).
Re. 1 per bot.

TONIC LAXATIVE GRANULES.
Formula.—Aloin, Strychnine, and Belladonna.
Re. 1 per bot.

COUGH GRANULES.
Formula.—Ipecacuanha, Nux Vomica, and Belladonna.
Dose.—One Granule, 3 or 4 times a day.
These Granules act very efficaciously in cases of troublesome cough, promoting expectoration, and giving almost immediate relief.
Re. 1 per bot.

All the Pills in common use kept in stock. Any other kind made and coated on short notice.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S FLUID EXTRACT OF JAMBOOL. ENGENIA JAMBOLANA.

THIS drug, from the well-known Jambool fruit of India, of old repute among native physicians, has recently been proved to be a powerful Anti-Diabetic remedy; and chemical enquiry has shown its remarkable power of preventing the transformation of Starchy Matter into Sugar.

The effect of this preparation in reducing the amount of the renal secretion and the formation of sugar is immediate and progressive.

Per Pound Bottle, Rs. 8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

- CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
- CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
- CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
- CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
- CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS MESS.
- CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
- CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
- CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
- CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
- CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
- CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
- CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
- CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
- BRACKET CLOCKS.
- CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
- ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
- REGULATOR CLOCKS.
- GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
- CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE,

THE BEST DISINFECTANT EVER INVENTED, CHEAP, NON-POISONOUS, RAPID AND EFFECTIVE, OF AGREEABLE AROMA AND NON-CORROSIVE.
Per Bottle, As. 6 and 12. Special quotations for quantities to Municipalities, &c.

SOLE AND SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS PRESIDENCIES,
PHILLIPS AND CO. LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

THORPE & CO.,

HAVE landed the following new Goods:—

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

			Rs.	a.
Gent's White Kid	2 Buttons	pair	2	4
Gent's Best White French	do.	,,	2	12
Gent's Lavender Best French	do.	,,	3	0
New Regulation for Wear with Khakee	do.	,,	3	8
Black-Dogskin for Rifle Regts	do.	,,	3	8
Gent's Gold Tan Fancy Sewn	do.	,,	3	0
Gent's Kempton Tan Driving	do.	,,	4	0
Ladies' Gold Tan Afghan, 4 Buttons		,,	3	8
Gent's Kid Gloves, Lined, very warm, Spring Tops		,,	4	8
Gent's Brown and White Ringwood Gloves		,,	2	8

TIES AND SCARFS!

THE NEW ASCOT SCARF.
For Knot or Pin, from 10 Ans. each.

THE FOUR—IN—HAND.
For Large Knot, or Pin, Rs. 2 each.

THE NEW KNOT SCARF.
Black Fancy and Self, from 2-8 each.

THE NEW JOURDAIN.
For Knot, Bow, or Ring, from Re. 1-8 each.

WINDSOR SCARVES.
Will Tie, Knot, Bow, or Ring, Rs. 2-8 each.

MADE BOWS.
Plain and Facy Rs. 1-12 each.

THORPE AND CO.
RAMPART ROW BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR.

PROGRAMME.

FOR THE FIRST DAY, 26TH FEBY. 1890.

THE GRAND BAZAAR,
CONSISTING OF TWELVE STALLS,
one of which will be under the
management of
T. R. H. the DUKE and DUCHESS
OF
CONNAUGHT.
4-30 p.m.

OPENING CEREMONY BY
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
4-30 TO 7-45.

THE
CAFE CHANTANT,
All the musical talent of the City,
under the direction of
LADY MORLAND.

6-30 to 7-30,
in the
ROYALTY THEATRE,
will be acted for the first time in Bombay,
A SCREAMING FARCE
ENTITLED
"URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS."
by the following Amateurs :—
CAPT. HOBDAY, R. A.,

Mr. Corbyn, R. H. A.
Mr. Cloete, R. H. A.
Mr. Massie, R. A.
Mrs Cloete,
Miss Pottinger,
Miss F. Borrowdaile.

EDISON'S NEW PHONOGRAPH,
under the management of
MR. LAUGHTON,
will be exhibited in the dining-room
tent during the whole afternoon.

THE SHOOTING GALLERIES,
under the control of
CAPT. PINNEY, A.-D.-C.

"YE COLABA ARMS,"
BY
STERRIMAN and MOPFORD.

REFRESHMENT BOOTH AND SMOKING
DIVAN.
ADMISSION FREE.
The wonderful Optical Delusion
known as
METEMPSYCHOSIS,
OR THE
VANISHING OBJECTS.
A
STEAM MERRY-GO-ROUND,
Just arrived from England.
JUGGLERS and ACROBATS.
H. H. THE GAIKWAD'S
RIDING CAMELS,
PERFORMING PARROTS,
With many other Attractions.
GRAND ILLUMINATION
OF THE WHOLE GROUNDS,
INCLUDING
"THE MURZBAN TOWER,"
from the top of which
A Panoramic view of the
Whole Fair
Can be obtained.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND
will play during the whole afternoon.
ENTRANCE Re. 1 ONLY.
Children under twelve, half price.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MONDAY, 3RD MARCH,
TUESDAY, 4TH MARCH,
AND
THURSDAY, 6TH MARCH,
Under the immediate Patronage of
H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY,
AND
T. R. H. the DUKE and DUCHESS of
CONNAUGHT,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
THE
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA
ENTITLED
"BLUE BEARD,
OR
FICKLE FATIMA AND THE FATAL KEY,"
BY
CAPT. E. A. P. HOBDAY, R. A.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.
Bluebeard ....Mr W B Hickie, Rl Fusiliers.
Shacabac ....Surg H Marks, A M D
Corporal Selim ......Mr H Corbyn, R H A
Ali Sloper ....Capt E A P Hobday, R A
Fatima ....Miss Pottinger
Ann ....Mr W T Buck, Durham L I
Azuwoz ....Mr M Goring Jones, D L I
Standeezi ....Mr R Massie, R A

BLUEBEARD'S LATE WIVES—
Mrs Maurice Lloyd
Mrs Reinold
Mrs Scannell
Miss Borradaile
Miss F Borradaile
Miss G Kirkham

GUARDS, SLAVES, ATTENDANTS, &c., &c.,
Bombr. Calvert, R H A
Gunner Walker, R H A
Trumpeter Haynes, R H A
Driver Bolton, R A
Driver Mitchel, R A
Gunner Manly, R A
Corpl Victor, Rl F'ss
Pte. Bull ,,
Power ,,
Graves ,,
Tooley ,,
Bowles ,,

ORCHESTRA.
String Band of the Durham Light Infantry by kind permission of Col. Lee and the Officers of the Regiment, under the direction of Mr. Healy.

NEW DRESSES!
NEW SCENERY! &c.
Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
SKATING RINK,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Evening, 5 to 7-30, 8 annas...Night, 8-30 to 11, Re. 1
Tuesday Evening, Re. 1. Other Evenings, 8 annas
(unless otherwise advertised).

THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SATURDAY FOR PRACTICE FOR LADIES ONLY.
TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE.
SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from 2 to 4, Children's Matinee. Children under 12 free; Adults 8 annas.

EARLY MORNING SESSION
From 7 to 9 a.m. Admission, 8 Annas. Skates free.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 26,
MR. H. A. SIMMONS will give his marvellous Exhibition of Scientific Skating at 9-45, sharp.

FRIDAY NIGHT, FEB. 28,
A GALA NIGHT,
MR. SIMMONS in two of his wonderful exhibitions, Trick-skating on Stilts 2 feet high, and his popular exhibition of Trick-skating on ordinary Skates.

The Columbia Challenge Cup will be competed for on MONDAY, March 3rd.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 8.
First Children's Spectacular Fancy Dress Carnival. Admission and Skates free to Children in Fancy Costume.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
and in the presence of
T. E. LORD AND LADY REAY.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY will give a representation at the NOVELTY THEATRE of the highly successful English Opera "The Yeoman of the Guard" by W. S. Gilbert and Sir A. Sullivan, on FRIDAY, the 14th March, MONDAY, 17th March, TUESDAY, 18th March, and during the following week, in aid of the funds of the European General Hospital and the Foundling Hospital.

Seats may be secured at SOUNDY and Co. on and after the 15th February.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of DUBLIN" 3267 Tons, Captain J. SWAN, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 12th April. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on deck amidships, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.
Bombay, 24th February, 1890.

MACIVER LINE.

S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons. will sail for PLYMOUTH about the 5th May, and her sister ship LYCIA, early in June.

First-class accommodation, Doctor and Stewardess, Cabins amidship, and fitted throughout with the electric light

S. S. "CUBA." for PLYMOUTH, end of March, and S. S. "EUROPA," end of April.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated in these two Steamers at reduced rates. Very good accommodation, but no Doctor or Stewardess.

Special attention paid to food, and a liberal amount of luggage granted.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

RECEPTION OF H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.

A MEETING of the WORKS COMMITTEE appointed to organise a Reception for H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of WALES, will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 p.m., when the attendance of members is particularly requested.

L. H. BAYLEY,
Chairman.
Bombay, 25th Feb. 1890.

MILNER'S Fire-Resisting SAFES.
MILNER'S Cash and Deed BOXES.
FAIRBANK'S Standard SCALES.
All Descriptions and sizes in stock, to weigh from ½ oz to 2,500 lbs.
FAIRBANK'S CANNING Co.'s Celebrated Preserved MEATS.
Agent—F. S. PUNNETT, Bombay.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, CHAMBER or OFFICE ROOMS, near the High Court and Rampart Row. Rent only Rupees 20 and 15. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJI,
House Agent.
19 Rampart Row, next to National Bank, Ld.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).
PANES.

FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS of superior texture and most approved designs, famous for neatness and durability.

	Fringed on two sides. Rs.	a.	Fringed on four sides. Rs.	a.
For Single Cots, white............each	4	8	5	0
" " Brown, Khakee, Green, or Indigo Blue ... ,,	5	0	5	8
" " Turkey-red or Turkey Lilac .... ,,	6	0	6	8
" " White with broad Turkey-red borders. ,,	5	12	6	0
For Double Cots, White .... ,,	7	8	8	0
" " Brown, Khakee, Green, or Indigo Blue ...... ,,	8	0	8	8
" " Turkey or Turkey Lilac .... ,,	9	12	10	0

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

"R. A." SCOTCH WHISKEY. A fresh shipment of this VERY OLD Whiskey has just been received from Page and Sandeman, by their Bombay Agents—PHIPSON & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Raugari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

OUR Nevada Breakfast Cruets and Butters, at 4-14 each, are considered the best article in plated ware offered to the Indian public.—Hundreds sold every year by SHROFF BROTHERS.

COLONEL and Mrs. MIDDLETON have spent a month at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar, and have been well satisfied with the food, attention, and civility of the Proprietor.

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR.—A Steam Round-about in full swing, for the benefit of the Fair every Evening, with a choice selection of Music by the Barrel Organ attached. Comfortable Horses and Carriages. A great novelty first time in India.

WANTED—An ENGINEER who has had Experience in Erecting and Working Cotton Presses. Apply by letter only to C. L. H., Madras Club, stating qualification age, and salary required.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents. (Established 1871,) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—GOVERNMENT BUNGALOW No. I, available from 1st. March to 10 April. Apply SUPERINTENDENT.

TO LET.—Second floor and two newly built shops of House, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort. Apply next door to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION—Economical management, facilitating most moderate rates of premia, together with complete security. Agents—C. H. B. FORBES and Co. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

BALDOCK'S GREAT SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—Twenty-five Horses at Auction, THIS DAY, at 3-30 P.M., opposite Tramway Stables, Colaba. No reserve. Catalogues at Stables.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!— RARE CHANCE of securing a Cheap Horse. THIS DAY, Auction Sale, 3-30 p.m., to highest bidders, without reserve. Catalogues at Stables.

ALL BROKEN, ALL BROKEN. The horses are all broken to harness or saddle, and will be driven or ridden at sale. Be in time. THIS DAY, at 3-30 p.m.

NO RESERVE! NO RESERVE!!— Owner leaving for Australia. Twenty-five Walers must be sold at Auction at Colaba, THIS DAY at 3-30 p.m.

REMEMBER BALDOCK'S SALE. Twenty-five WALERS, THIS DAY, at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite Tramway Stables. BE IN TIME.

ROSES and other choice FLOWERS of the season, carefully packed and forwarded by rail. THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles, Bicycles &c., of the finest make, with all the latest improvements.—H. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS thoroughly renovated and tuned by Professional Europeans, at moderate rate. MARCKS & Co., Limited.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine-Street, Bombay.

THE RAMSAY PELHAM BIT—The Newest and Best Polo Bit invented, Nickel Silver on Steel Rs. 7-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld

JUST ARRIVED.—Inflexible, Porcelain and Metallic Wreaths and Crosses with beaded Inscriptions and Marble Tablets for Cemeteries.—Apply P. HAMILTON & Co., Undertakers and Sculptors, Byculla

JUST RECEIVED a large Supply of MUSICAL BOXES playing Native Tunes, with 1, 2, and 3 Springs and with Dancing Girls, &c., Rs. 80, 100, 150 250 400 to Rs. 1,000. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean, wholesome, and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld., Delivered ready for use. Prices on application.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road, opposite Bombay Club.

JUST UNPACKED,—A large assortment of ENGLISH BOOTS and SHOES at moderate prices. HUSSONALLY MOOLA HACKIMJEE and BROTHERS, Shop No. 1, Crawford Market.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97 Medows Street.

NOTICES,

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE days fixed for the Regatta are the 8, 10th and 12th of March, 1890. Detailed programmes may be had on application at the Club Office.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON.
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

DR. AND MRS. MULLER, living at Darlington, in the Count of Durham, would be glad to communicate with any parents residing in India who are anxious to provide a temporary home for their children in England. "For particulars apply to A. LUCAS, Dhulia, Khandesh."

KWONG SANG LOONG,

DEALER in China curiosities of different kinds, Fancy Fans, best China Teas, Gold and Silver ornaments especially made in China, guaranteed of pure silver and eighteen ct. gold, good Manilla Cigars, and other sundries, with moderate prices, worth seeing and presenting, good Silk Handkerchiefs with embroidery work, and best Silk Piece-goods, &c. &c, Nos. 39-40, out Fort, Abdool Rahiman Street, Bombay,

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TENDERS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for a LOADING BANK at SHEDBAL, between Poona and Belgaum, on the S. M. Railay.

Sealed Tenders must reach the Office of the undersigned before the 1st of March, 1890. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any tender.

All information with regard to the work can be obtained from the Office of the undersigned.

H. H. G. DUNLOP, A.M.I.C.E.,
Resident Engineer, S. M. Railway,
Poona, 12th February, 1890.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, 1890, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1889.

2ND.—To Sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3RD.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To elect one or more Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th February to 6th March, 1890, both days inclusive.

By order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th February, 1890

NOTICE
TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

I HEREBY give notice that Messrs. NORRIE MITCHEL & Co., of Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay are no longer my Agents, for any purpose whatsoever.

I have appointed as my Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., Engineers &c., of Bombay, who are empowered to act for me and on my account in all business transactions, and to whom all inquiries respecting my machinery, etc., should now be addressed.—Dated this 29th day of November 1889

SAMUEL BROOKS.
Cotton Machinist.
Union Iron Works, West Gorton, Junction Iron Works Newton Heath, Manchester.

WITH reference to the above ADVERTISEMENT all information and particulars respecting Machinery &c, manufactured by Mr. SAMUEL BROOKS will be furnished by us on application.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE and Co.,
Engineers and Machinery Importers, Khetwady, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WANTED a fully qualified LADY PHYSICIAN and SURGEON for the LADY DUFFERIN Dispensary, at Sholapur (Deccan) possessing diplomas of not less professional Status, than that of the Lady Medical practitioner class of the Grant Medical College, Bombay. Salary up to Rs. 150 per mensem (according to the nature of qualifications) with the privilege of engaging in private practice. Quarters will be provided. For more details address the undersigned.

Each applicant to state the minimum salary she would expect.

S. C. CHITNIS,
Huzur Deputy Collector, and Honorary Secretary, Lady Dufferin Fund, Branch Committee, Sholapur.
Sholapur, 15th February, 1890.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.)
NOTICE.
ACCELERATED SERVICE OF TRAINS
BETWEEN
POONA AND BANGALORE.

ON and after 1st March the train service from Poona (Ghorpoorie Station) to Bangalore and Mysore and *vice versa* will be as under, viz :—

Stations.	Time.	Fares from Poona. 1st Class. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Class. Rs.	a	p.	3rd Class. Rs.	a.	s.
Poona ....D	20-35	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
Belgaum ....D	11-23	15	5	0	7	11	0	3	3	0
Hubli.............D	18-25	20	14	0	10	7	0	4	6	0
Bangalore ... A	13-16	39	2	0	19	10	0	8	3	0
D	13-56									
Mysore ....A	20-8	44	8	0	22	5	0	9	5	0

Stations.	Time.	Fares from Mysore. 1st Class. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Class. Rs.	a.	p.	3rd Class. Rs.	a.	p.
Mysore ....D	7-30	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...
Bangalore ... A	13-44	5	6	0	2	11	0	1	2	0
D	14-12									
Hubli ....D	9-35	23	10	0	11	14	0	4	15	0
Belgaum ....D	15-52	29	3	0	14	10	0	6	1	6
Poona ....A	7-41	44	8	0	22	5	0	9	5	0

The Southern Mahratta Railway is now the shortest, cheapest, and quickest route for passengers travelling from Bombay and Poona to Bangalore and Mysore and *vice versa*.

For the present passengers travelling from or to Bombay by this route should book to Poona, and drive about one mile between the Southern Mahratta Railway station at Ghorpoorie, Poona, and the G. I. P. Company's station there. Arrangements will shortly be completed by means of which the S.M.R. trains will run into the G. I. P. station at Poona, and passengers will be booked through between stations on the two Railways.

JAMES CRAIK.
Traffic Manager
Dharwar, 20th February 1890.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT of GOODS just received per P. & O. s. s. BRINDISI.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

Patent Cigar, Cigarette and Tobacco "Conditioners," Prize Medal G. B. D. Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette holders and Cases ; Cigar Cutters , Ash trays and Tobacco Jars.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.

Demon Cameras ; Bromide Opals ; Drop Shutters ; Dry Plates ; Albumenized, Bromide and Sensitive Papers ; Developing Lamps ; Plate washers ; Scrap and Photographic Albums ; Pinewood Printing frames, Cloud Negatives and

WATSON'S "ACME" CAMERAS.
1-1 Plate, 10 by 8 and 12 by 10 sizes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Morocco covered Piano Stools ; Piano Insulators ; Travelling Bath Tubs with cover and inner wicker Basket ; Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs with Swivel Handles ; Officers' "Service" Canteens ; Luncheon Baskets ; The "Wanzer" Family Cookers ; Enamelled Iron Ware ; Carpets ; Playing Cards ; Whist Markers ; Real Down Pillows ; Walking Sticks ; and for

RACE MEETINGS.

Patent Telescopic Walking Sticks with powerful Field Glass in inner chamber.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying Seventy Military Messes and Twenty Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
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Duc de Montebello Champagne ..qts. Rs. 10 per dozen.
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Very stylish pair of dark chesnut WALER COB geldings 5 and 6 years, respectively, 14-3 high, an exact Match, quiet in all harness and saddle. With set of English silver plated double harness, and brass mounted single harness.

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KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

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The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each).. Rs. 800
Do. do. 10 ,, ,, do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p... 180
GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

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Entire Mammals, Birds, Fishes and Reptiles set up!
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Skins cured and tanned!!!
Skins mounted on cloth or made into rugs!!!!
Skins and Furs and trophies supplied at reasonable rates.
FLIES, Butter, &c., in cases.
Live Stock of every description supplied at shortest notice.

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The undersigned have been favoured with instructions from the Contractors, Drainage and High Pressure Water Supply Works, Rangoon,

TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS.

At the Compressor Station in Dalhousie Street and Godwin's Road, (junction of the Canal.)
On MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 10th and 11th March 1890.
Commencing at 7-30 A.M.
The following surplus plant.—

Portable Engines, Centrifugal Pumps, Pulsometer and Hand Pumps, Portable Cranes, Forges, Vices, Anvils, Winches, Hydraulic Jacks, Weston's Patent and other Pulley Blocks, Pipe and Boiler Trucks, Tripod and other Legs with Rolls, Cement testing Machine, &c.

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H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
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DIAMOND, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

LARGEST STOCK of Indian Jewellery or Christmas, Birthday and Wedding Presents. Inspection invited to our Show Rooms. Don't fail to visit us. Prices moderate.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Fort.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS .. .. } $7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
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LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £465,150
RESERVE FUND £120,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
LIMITED.
PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 584,400.
REST...... .... ,, 152,000.

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

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A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspur St Trafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
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EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219,½ High Holborn, London, Eng.

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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS, TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 930
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	931
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x1
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	Nil.	425
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	180
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,100
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	[illegible]
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	425
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	510
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	86½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	325
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	290
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	570

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	15	100
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	425
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	20	270
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	25	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	800
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	580
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	25	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	25	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	425
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	20	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	701
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	715
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	400
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	880
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	550
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,400	250	250	12½	270
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	810
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	3	570
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	790
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,850
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	25	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,110
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	95
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	25	580
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	310
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Prince of Wales	1,250	600	1,350	Nil.	5 nom.
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	130
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	265
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	675
Syadesh Mills	1,300	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	475
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	660
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	900
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	550

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Divd.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guarant'd 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	50
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	(5)
Bombay Ice Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	89
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,075
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs.	770
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	90
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	170
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	12,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	352
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	80
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11½
Treacher and Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					25
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lady Reay's Fancy Fair and Fete, Oval.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
David Mills Company, 3 p.m.
Mr. Baldock's Sale of Walers, 3 p.m.
Bombay Arts Exhibition, Secretariat.
Switchback Railway.
Music at the Parsee Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5-0 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Kavlana (s), from Karachi ; Sculptor (s), Massowah, &c. ; and Bancoora (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Egremont Castle (s), for Trieste and Venice ; Nawab (s), Mangalore and Calcutta ; King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf ; and Brig. Flo de Diu, Delagoa Bay.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius direct, per extra s.s. Khiva, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s. s. Mirzapore, will be closed at the General Post Office on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 1 p. m.

LECTURE AT THE COWASJEE FRAMJEE INSTITUTE.—A lecture on the "Evolution of Judaism, its Doctrine and Duties from a Biblical, historical, and philosophic standpoint," will be delivered by the Rabbi, the Rev. Dr. Alex Rosenspitz at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to-morrow evening, when Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt., will preside.

MORE LEPERS.—Inspector Hack yesterday placed four persons suffering from leprosy before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. His Worship asked them if they were willing to go to the asylum at Trombay, they refused to go there, although they were told that their expenses would be paid. So they were sentenced to one day's imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.—The following programme will be played by the Portuguese Union Band, at the Parsee Gymkhana, Marine Lines, at 5-30 this evening :—

March……………Gustavus III ……………H. Millars.
Overture…………Im Italianischen Style...Schubert.
Waltz……………Mon Amy……………Gassner.
Quadrille…………The Times……………Coote.
Polka……………Welcome Home…………E. Newton

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECIEVER.—In the case of Liladhur Shamjee *vs.* Dwarkadass Shamjee and others, Mr. Justice Parsons, on the motion of Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinsha, and Kanga, on behalf of Dwarkadas Shamjee, granted on Monday last a rule *nisi*, calling upon Liladhur Shamjee and other defendants to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the partnership books, property, assets, &c., of the firm of Jadowjee Raghowjee, which are at present in the hands of Liladhur Shamjee.

FIRE PROOF SAFES.—Messrs. Milner and Co., the celebrated safe makers, have received the following letter from a Glasgow firm :—"Dear Sir,—On Sunday morning, 27th inst., our premises, 33 to 43, Greendyke Street, Glasgow, were totally destroyed by fire. Our two Milners' Safes and a Milners' Deed Box were in the fire and lay three days among the burnt debris. On opening them this morning we were much pleased to find our most valuable books, documents, and even Bank notes in perfectly preserved condition. We have much pleasure in giving you this testimony of our highest opinion of the great value of your Safes.—We are, Dear Sirs, Yours respectfully, Robt. Ramsey and Co."

FIRE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—About 5-4-5 p. m. yesterday, a fire broke out in a three-storeyed house, situated in Syrang Street or Khokha Moholla, which lies to the west of Nagdevy Street, in which a disastrous fire broke out two weeks ago. The house in which the fire appeared yesterday is the property of one Mahomed Hajee Beg Mahomed, and it had a loft over the third storey, which was stored with fuel ; and the door of this loft having been locked it remains a mystery how the fire originated. On an alarm being raised three of the fire brigade steamers were promptly brought to the spot, and being worked with abundance of water put out the fire in about three-quarter of an hour, preventing it from spreading to the lower storeys. The loft was burnt with its contents, the damages being estimated at about Rs 500.

A CLAIM TO A LUGGAGE.—The case which was adjourned last week, in which the proprietor of the Victoria Hotel was sued by a lady for having unlawfully retained certain property belonging to her, came on again for hearing before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. Mr. Allen Turner represented the complainant, whilst Mr. Starling appeared for the defendant. Starling cited cases both in India, and the Courts in England, where it had been ruled that hotel proprietors had a right to retain the property of guests, as a security for their rent. Mr. Turner maintained that the proprietor, Manekjee Hormusjee, had no right under the Contracts Act, to retain the property. He desired that a summons should be issued against the proprietor. The application was granted, the case being fixed for hearing to-day at 1 o'clock.

THEFT OF COTTON SHEETS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Subedar Rashim Ali Ashad Ali, of the Detective Police, charged Gungadhur Balchun before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing about a year ago eight cotton sheets, valued at Rs. 8, the property of Bhiva Dhondoo, a washerman, residing at Cammateepoora. The complainant lost the eight sheets from a bundle about a year ago, while he was washing dirty linen at Worleepakady on the 3rd instant. The detective officer on making enquiries into a case at Mahim found one of the stolen sheets in the possession of the accused and two other sheets in the possession of a man, named Bowla Ramdeen, to whom the accused had sold them, about seven months ago. The three sheets had the mark of the complainant on them, by which he identified the articles as his property. The accused in his defence stated that he bought the sheets from a hawker at Calcutta, and sold two of them to Bowla Ramdeen, but could not produce any witnesses to substantiate his statement. Gungadhur Balchum was convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Govindjee Shamjee and four other men were placed before Mr. Cooper charged with criminal trespass upon the premises of one Ruttunsee Kallu. Mr. De Souza appeared for the complainant, whilst the defendants were represented by Mr. Balkrishna and Mr. Bhaishunker. It appeared that on the 27th January the accused persons entered complainant's house, and carried off his wife, because of his alleged ill-treatment of her. Police Inspector Young and Constable Gray gave evidence as to the woman being confined in a room by the complainant under lock and key. The complainant as he realised that the evidence was going against him, as he thought, became much excited. His gesticulations were most violent, and it was with greatest difficulty that he was restrained. Finally, thinking that his powers of cross-examination were superior to those of Mr. De Souza, he took his place. His Worship, in disposing of the case, discharged all the five accused, granting however, a summons and making an order for maintenance against the complainant on account of his brutal treatment of his wife.

THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.—A correspondent writes :—The unprecedented success that the Art Exhibition has gained this year suggests the advantage of giving the humbler classes of the public an opportunity of seeing the Exhibition at a reduced entrance fee of four annas on Wednesday, the 26th inst, or better still of keeping if open for a day more than advertised at the reduced fee suggested above. A number of students of the Goculdas Tejpal Charities Schools were taken to the Art Exhibition on Saturday last through the generosity of Mrs. Scott who paid their admission fees. The actual number taken to the Exhibition was as follows :—26 boarders of the G. T. Boarding School, 20 students of the G. T. Bunder Seminary and the Anglo-Vernacular School, 25 students of the G. T. Girls' School. It is a pity that Mr. V. Ruith's pictures did not reach Bombay in time for the Exhibition. It now transpires that the reason at their non-arrival was because the Florio-Rubattino refused to convey them oving to their not having been prepaid, and so the cases were left behind. The Art Society have been very much annoyed at the mis-understanding as the pictures coming on loan they were prepared to pay their carriage. It was then expected they would have arrived in time for the Fancy Fair, but the steamship company have still held them back.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs 2-8.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the H on Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

REVENGE BY SETTING FIRE TO A DWELLING-HOUSE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BEJAL BAND.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who in November last found the accused guilty of mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house, and sentenced him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

The charge against the accused was that, on the night of the 10th October last, he set fire to a house occupied by one Valio Ladha and others at Jalalpur, a village of the Ahmedabad district, with intent to destroy that house, knowing that it was used as a human dwelling. It appeared that the complainant has a nephew named Jaluda, and the accused enticed away Motidi, his wife, some three years ago. This created bitter feelings between the members of Valio's family, on the one hand, and the accused on the other; and caste meetings were held on several occasions to settle the dispute by awarding some compensation to Jaluda, the injured husband. The last of these meetings was held seven or eight months ago, and Rs. 200 were proposed as the amount of the compensation. The accused refused to pay such a large sum, and the meeting dispersed without coming to any definite decision at the time. The accused, however, threatened to do some harm to Valio and his friends, but nothing was done for several months. On the night of the 10th October last, Valio was sleeping in his house with his seven children, while Ajuda, another of his nephews, brother of Jaluda, had gone out to take a round in the fields in his charge as the watchman of the village. About the middle of the night, some incendiary came and set fire to the thatched roof of Valio's house, but he was detected in the act by Ajuda, who was returning home from his rounds just at that moment. Ajuda ran up and seized him in his arms, and he happened to be no other person than the accused. He had a knife in his possession, with which he inflicted injuries on several parts of Ajuda's body, which threw Ajuda disconcerted on the ground. In the struggle which ensued between the two men, Ajuda raised a cry to the effect—"Uncle, run up, Bijla (accused) has struck me with his knife. I have seized him. He is trying to run away. He has set fire to our house." This awoke Valio, and he came out to see what the matter was. The accused meantime managed to loosen himself from Ajuda's grasp, and then escaped from the place. Valio attempted to pursue him, but as the accused pointed his knife at him in a threatening manner, he retired and made no further attempt to seize him. The fire began to spread in the meantime, and Valio set himself to save his children from the conflagration. He brought all of them out of the house, except a little girl, three or four years of age, who was unfortunately burnt in the fire. Most of the men in the village had gone to their fields that night, but such of them as observed the fire ran up to assist in extinguishing it. One Muljee said that he arrived at the spot in time to see the accused inflicting injuries on Ajuda and then running away. The motadar of the village had come to assist in putting out the fire, when the name of the accused was mentioned to him as the person who was concerned in the mischief. A report was thereupon written and sent to the Foujdar. The name of the accused was mentioned in that report ; and was the result of no after-thought. Bitter feelings existed between the accused and Valio, and the latter was renewing these feelings from time to time by calling caste-meetings to discuss the question of compensation to be awarded to Jaluda. This was naturally a source of much humiliation and annoyance to the accused, and his determination to take revenge for all this annoyance by setting fire to the house in question was not unlikely to a Waghiri of the accused's temperament. On the whole, the Joint Sessions Judge believed the evidence for the prosecution to be trustworthy, and found the accused guilty. As death occurred in consequence of the offence, his Honour was thinking as to whether the charge should be altered to one for murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Although the accused must have known that there were people sleeping inside the house when he set fire to it, there were not sufficient grounds for supposing that he had any definite intention to cause the death of anybody in that house. The accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

Their lordships, having considered all the evidence, upheld the conviction and sentence ; and the appeal was dismissed.

HONOUR FOR MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

AT a general meeting of the members of the Bombay Presidency Association, held on Monday last, the following resolutions were passed with acclamation on the retirement of the Hon'ble K. T. Telang, C.I.E., as one of the honorary secretaries of the Association. It was resolved first that in accepting the resignation of the Hon'ble K. T. Telang, C.I.E., one of the secretaries of the Association, this meeting desires to place on record their high sense of the many important and valuable services he has rendered to the cause of the public. Mr. Telang was one of the original founders of the Association and contributed not a little by his zeal and energy to place the Association on a sound and permanent footing. His disinterested labours, combined with sobriety of judgment and moderation in all the important movements and representations initiated by the Association since its establishment, have been of the highest value and instrumental in achieving for it that respect and confidence which it now commands ; second, that in recognition of the services above rendered, a portrait of the honourable gentleman be ordered and hung up in the rooms of the Association, at a cost of about Rs. 750.

WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE following prizes and donations have been received by either the honorary treasurer or honorary secretary of the W. I. Volunteer Athletic Association :—

	Rs.
H. E. the Governor of Bombay	100
H. H. Aga Khan	200
Brig General W. T. Budgen, D. S. O.	50
Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee	50
Lt-Col. W. H. Propert, C. S., a prize valued at	50
Messrs. Treacher and Co., a prize valued at	50
Messrs. Lund, Blockley and Carter, a medal	40
Lt. Col. S. Jackson, C I E	25
Major R. H. Daniel	20
Capt. J. P. Baird	20
W. Richardson, Esq	20
D. Gostling, Esq	15
Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq	15
J. M. Sleater, Esq.	15
Colonel W. Merriman, R. E.	10
T. A. Bulkley, Esq	10
Alex. McKenzie, Esq	10
Geo. McKenzie, Esq	10
Mrs. Buxey	10
Lieut. J. Keny	10
W. N. Fleming, Esq	10
Ven'ble A. Goldwyer Lewis	10
G. McLaren, Esq	10
Lieut. Lewis Penny	10
Nawab Mir Zulfikarali Khan	5

Other prizes and donations will be published from time to time as they are sent to the hon. treasurer of the W. I. Volunteer Athletic Association. J. P. Cornforth, Esq., B. Vol. Rifles, 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

BALANCESHEET- FOR THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.

LIABILITIES.

Capital	£ 1,600,000
Current Accounts	„ 5,621,404
Acceptances Accounts	„ 696,948
Sundry Account	„ 30,165
Premises	„ 280,000
Received on account of 2nd issue of £1600,000 capital]	„ 490,637
	£8719,154

ASSETS.

Cash	£ 742,928
Bills Discounted	„ 3,906,823
Loans and Advances	„ 2,344,149
Funds with Agencies abroad	„ 635,254
Premises	„ 290,000
Capital not called up	„ 800,000
	£8719,154

NADIAD AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

THE following contributions have been received in addition to those formerly acknowledged :—

	Rs.	a.
Amount previously acknowledged	6,846	0
Matur Taluka	101	7
G. F. M. Grant, Esq., C.S.	50	0
H. E. M. James, Esq., C.S.	53	0
H. H. the Dewan Saheb of Palanpur	200	0
Total	7,250	7

GOPALDAS VIHARIDAS,
Honorary Secretary.

DR. LISBOA ON THE PLANTS OF THE BIBLE.

ON Saturday, the 22nd instant, Dr. J. C. Lisboa, the well-known botanist, read a very interesting paper on the "difficulty in identifying the plants mentioned in the Bible" in the hall of the *Instituto Luso-Indiano*, Mr. Meyrelles do Canto e Castro, the Portuguese Consul General presided.

In the course of his lecture the learned doctor remarked: The Bible contains allusions to the three kingdoms of nature, but in a manner which shows that the ancient Jews appreciated but little the vegetable kingdom. No branch of natural history is so difficult as that of plants, and with no botanical, and other characteristics, of the plants mentioned in the Bible, their identification is rendered impossible. The lapse of centuries has besides drawn a veil, that completly hides from our view the vegetable kingdom of that period. "The sound of David's harp, the canticles of Solomon, the lamentations of Jeremiah, reach us but weak and confused. Nor is the fragrance of the myrrh offered to the infant God at his cradle, distinctly perceived, nor is the quality of the incense burnt in the temple of Jerusalem." Unlike the Greeks and Romans, the ancient Jews possess no profane literature, to throw some light on the plants or flowers mentioned in the Bible. In all, it has the names of eighty-three plants, but their mention here and there, serve only to illustrate parables, mention is made of medicinal and other plants and flowers but without any enthusiasm. This is easily explained. The Jews inhabited a country, the vegetation of which was poor, and thus the most beautiful page of nature was closed to them. Their surroundings led them more to admire the heavenly bodies, the magnificence of which filled them with awe. There is only one passage that appreciates the beauty of vegetable life. "The flowers have appeared in our land, the time of pruning is come, the voice of the turtle is heard in our land." The translations of the Bible has also added to the number of difficulties. The names of plants, &c., have been translated at random. There is no doubt that from the earliest times the people of the East were fond of gardens. Flowers and aromatic herbs were cultivated but only for culinary purposes. It is said that Solomon wrote a book on trees, but up to the present, no such work has been found. There is no mention made of fruit trees, though the lemon-tree seems to have been largely cultivated in the East. Dr. Royle however considers the Hebrew word *Tappurach* as the lemon-tree. Rosen Muller considers it as the apple tree. The description given by Dr. Wilson of a plant near Jericho is without any doubt *Salancea*. He calls it *Solanum Sanctum*, and thinks it is the vine of Jericho. Here are his reasons.—An Arab told him that the fruit was called "Leiman Lut" the plant, he said, bore excellent fruits formerly, but the wickedness of the people caused Lot to curse it, and it turned bitter. There is, he says, no other fruit which grows near the bituminous lake where Sodom stood. Many however believe that the plant of Sodoma was a species *Colocinth Sonalum Incanum* &c. It would be advantageous to study the present flora of Palestine, but we must remember that great changes have ocurred. Palestine was a land flowing with milk and honey, but now barrenness and pestilential morasses are its chief features. Various causes operate to change the flora of a country. The long and laborious experiments of Mr. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert at Rothamsted, conclusively prove the spontaneous modification of a flora of a country. In this country, the growth of *Lantanus* in Malbar and that of *Cactus* in Coimbatore show to what extent these two plants are capable of annihilating pre-existing plants, and thereby causing a change in the flora. Many circumstances have transformed the flora of Palestine, so that no absolute reliance can be placed on the data furnished by the Bible.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE NAWAB OF RADHANPORE.

HIS HIGHNESS BISMILLA KHAN BAHADOOR, Nawab of Radhanpore, accompanied by H. H. Bhima Saheb, his daughter, Moonshi Fazoola Khan, Dewan, Mr. Anund Pursad, Deputy Dewan, Dr. Muncharam, and fifty followers, arrived at the Grant Road station, by the Ahmedabad mail train of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, yesterday morning at 6-20, Bombay time. A guard-of-honour, consisting of fifty rank-and-file of H. M.'s 4th Bombay Rifles N. I., under the command of a native officer, with band and colours, paraded outside the up-line platform of the Railway Mr. J. J. Heaton, C.S., Under Secutary to Government Political Department, and Rao Bahadur Yeshwant M. Kelkar, Oriental Translator to Government were present on the station, as the Government, deputation to receive his Highness. There were a large number of influential native gentlemen present at the station. On his Highness alighting from his saloon carriage on to the platform he was received by Mr. J. K. Spence and after being cordially greeted by several of the native gentlemen present, his Highness entered a carriage, which was in waiting, and accompanied by the Government deputation, drove off to his temporary residence at Davur Hall, Mahaluxmee, under an escort of four sowars of the Poona Horse. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the saluting battery, announcing the arrival of his Highness.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

THE following is an outline of the revised programme of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's visit to this Presidency next month :—

March 13—Arrive Baroda about 7 p.m.
March 14—Stop.
March 15—Leave by special about 8 a.m. ; arrive Wadhwan about 12 a.m. ; Luncheon with Rao Sahib of Dhrangdhra, leave about 1-30 p.m. ; arrive Bhownugger at 5-30 p.m.
March, 6—Stop.
March 17—Leave in H. M. I. M. S. Lawrence at 1 a.m. ; arrive Shial Bet at 10 a.m., lay first stone of new dock ; leave in H.M.I.M.S. Lawrence at 2 p.m. ; arrive Verawul at 9 p.m. to Camp Sasan.
March 18 and 19—Shoot.
March 20—Leave at 5 p.m. ; arrive Junagad at 7 p.m., banquet.
March 21—His Royal Highnees lay first stone of Leper Asylum ; leave at 4 p.m. ; arrive Verawal at 8 p.m. ; leave in H.M.I.M.S. Lawrenee
March 22—Arrive Bombay at 5 p.m.
March 28—Leave Bombay at 5 p.m.

By Order
W. G. LYTTELTON, Col.,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.,
Government House, Malabar Point, Feb. 25.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

DOUBLES will be played off this evening (Wednesday) between Messrs. Nicholson and Oliver, Ladies Gymkhana, and Messrs. Law and Arthur, Deccan Gymkhana ; and between Messrs. Murray and Barton, Bombay Gymkhana, and Messrs. Shaw and Brooks, Bombay Gymkhana.

PROFESSOR SELLO, who was commissioned by the Emperor Frederick to examine the history of Potsdam and Sans Souci, gives the following reasons why it would still be well to lay the remains of Frederick the Great in the spot once chosen by himself, and place there a mausoleum worthy of his memory. When Frederick the Great died in August, his body was hastily buried on account of the great heat in the Garnisonskirche before his successor. Frederick William II., had been able to become acquainted with the contents of his will, which was not opened till the day after the burial. It was then found that Frederick the Great wrote—"Bury me in Sans Souci on the top of the terrace in a vault which I have had prepared for me ; and should I die during war on a journey then bury my body in the next best place, and let it be transferred to the above-mentioned place in Sans Souci in winter time." The wish to be buried there had been expressed by the King during his life-time, and the fact that the terms of the will were afterwards kept secret, seems to show that their neglect by the Court had been disagreeably noticed, but explained away by "reasons of state." When, in 1791, an indiscretion betrayed the facts of the case, it was declared that a vault on the terrace did not seem dignified enough. The artistic marble coffin which Frederick the Great had wished for, was never made. The vault on the east side of the uppermost terrace at Sans Souci actually exists, and is about 12 feet long by 6 wide, and more than 6 feet high. Above it there is a statue of Flora, by Adam, which was placed there in 1749. In a semicircle to the east stand copies from the antique of Cæsar, Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius and Nero. Professor Sello thinks the place well adapted for a small domed mausoleum.

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

THE NORTHERN CHIN COLUMN.

FORT WHITE, 17th February.—As mentioned in my last despatch, the Kamhows have sent in a messenger expressing their willingness to come to terms, and in consequence of this the Political Officer has sent a Thugyi from the Kale Valley to interview them and bring in the Chiefs from the Kamhow country. This will most probably result in their tribe coming in, if not before at least immediately after the Tashon march.

The Sagaylaings have now complied with all the terms imposed on them with the exception of the fine which is to be imposed later; but the amount will probably be nominal : it has not been fixed yet. They have asked and received permission to rebuild their old village, and are now hard at work on the old site.

18th February.—A large party of Chins came up to Yawlu post on the 14th, about half of them being armed. Their Chiefs said the Tashons had ordered a resistance to our advanced. This declaration by the Tashons has made it very difficult to treat with the other tribes, and more cannot be ascertained about the road to Ywama. The Tashons' attitude is probably the result of excitement or a misunderstanding as to their position, as they do not seem to have realised the fact that they are surrounded. They will probably cool down on seeing the futility of resistance and the certain loss of their fine large villages.

The Kamhows have rapidly rebuilt the villages burnt by us last December. Wankathe consists now of over 100 houses, and Shwimpi of about 40. The whole of the tribes about here might easily be subjugated once the Tashons are settled with ; but we are in the midst of people who have very little to lose, and thus we cannot exact reprisals by burning villages, &c. The other two columns have better opportunities in this line.

Jhalnacherra, 21st Feb.—Mr. Daly occupied a strong position above Lienpunga's village on the 9th. He was joined by the Chittagong Column on the 11th, and the united forces occupied the village. Lienpunga, in spite of a previous treaty with Mr. Daly, lost heart and fled. A part of his village was accidentally burned in the night.

Silohar, 21st Feb.—Lienpunga's Village, 12th Feb.—The advanced party of the Northern Column arrived here on the 11th, as already intimated to you by heliograph. The Gurkhas and the Frontier Police who formed the party volunteered to carry their own kits, and started from No. 3 Camp on the morning of the 7th. Even with this assistance 400 coolies were required to carry the rations and ammunition of this small party of 150 rifles.

Mr. Daly reported that he had taken up a strong position to the north of Lienpunga's village, and that the Chief had come in to him on the morning of the 9th. The Chief was permitted to return to his house under a solemn promise that he would give himself up on the arrival of Colonel Skinner's column. He, however, broke his word and bolted on the morning of our arrival. His village is the largest known one in Lushailand. It consists of over 500 houses and is situated on four separate knolls.

Colonel Skinner, after seeing Mr. Daly, determined to occupy the highest part of the village, and the troops and coolies on their arrival were put in it.

Mr. Murray has since been in communication with Lienpunga, and hopes are still entertained of his giving himself up. The greater part of his village was destroyed in the conflagration. Large quantities of rice have been discovered, which is being issued to the troops for rations, and the coolies are being employed in collecting it.

15th February.—The stockade at Thaurama's old village is a small post held by 100 Frontier Police under Mr. Brudrick. It is situated about half-way on the road from Lienpuga's to Changsil Bazaar.

Colonel Skinner arrived at the post to-day with a view to deciding as to its suitability as a possible site for a permanent post which will in all probability be established in this part of the country.

THE SOUTH CHIN COLUMN.

Haka, 21st Feb.—As soon after our arrival here as a messenger could be procured a letter was despatched to the Chiefs of the Tashon tribe, informing them that we would in a few days march into their country to receive their submission, and also the fine of Rs. 10,000 imposed upon them by the Chief Commissioner. They were warned that if our march was peaceful we would respect their lives and property, but that if resistance was offered we would burn the nearest village. The next day the General proposed to reconnoitre the Tashon road as far as Minkin, but deferred doing so at the strenuous entreaty of the friends of the messenger who feared that any forward movement might endanger his life. Instead therefore of going to Minkin the General, accompanied by Major Ind, Staff Officer, and Mr. Rose, Political Officer, with a party of 40 rifles K. O. S. B.'s and 50 rifles 2-4th Gurkhas, started on the 17th to reconnoitre the road towards General Tregear. After a march of 15 miles through the most charming and picturesque country we have yet seen in these hills we reached Tantin, the chief village of the tribe of that name. We were received in the most friendly manner. On the 18th we marched six miles over the Wi Ship Kang to Kyawlam, a village of 50 houses belonging to Tantin.

Of the general results of the reconnaissance the most important is the submission of the large and powerful Tantin tribe which will greatly facilitate the advance of General Tregear who must pass through their country.

22nd February.—Major Henry has to-day completed the mule road into Haka, a distance of 64 miles from Kan.

The work in parts was very heavy, and at times the working party, owing to sickness, was under 100 strong, but Major Henry stuck manfully to his task, and he is to be congratulated on its successful completion. The first convoy of 150 mules came in here to-day.

The Wrenhola Chins have made formal submission to us. There now remains only the great Tashon tribe, and if they submit peacefully General Symons will have much to congratulate himself upon. We shall be able to tell in a day or two whether they will fight or submit. In either case a column will march through their country. The health of the troops here is excellent.

THE SHWELI EXPEDITION.

Matin, 36 miles N. E. of Bhamo, 18th Feb.—The column arrived here all well yesterday. Every thing is quiet and the people friendly. A two-days' halt will occur here to discharge our empty transport. The country passed through is very fine, containing highlands between four and seven thousand feet. The present track is difficult for baggage-animals, but there will be no real difficulty in finding a good trace for a road. Many fine sites were explored. The column moves south along a high range leading to Tantu, detaching 100 rifles under Captain Richards to explore the Taping Valley *en route*. We are all well, having no sick.—*Pioneer*.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

Belgravia s—35 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Britania s—2 hogheads whisky, Phillips and Co.
Hispania s—15 cases hogsheads ale, and 10 hogsheads stout, W M Bell and Co ; 171 cases whisky, D Cowasjee ; 30 cases stout, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Brindisi s—36 cases sherry, &c, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 20 cases beer and stout, Phipson and Co ; 100 cases portwine, and 25 cases whisky, D Cowasjee ; 9 cases oilmanstores, and 1 butt sherry, D Dadabhoy ; 2 cases cheese and bacon, Pearse and Co ; 7 cases papers, Supdt, B E S Press ; 2 case, soap, A H G Hoosen ; 18 bales printing papers G Claridge and Co ; 39 cases oilmanstores, &c, E Russeljee ; 2 cases medicine, J Visram and Co ; 10 cases cologne water, and 6 cases lavender water, S Lilladhur.
Huzara s—29 packages provision, &c, Sodder and Co.
Peninsular s—10 cases cheese, C Sorabjee.
Pekin s—20 cases provision, &c, Phillips and Co.
Abeona s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit, B Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—50 drums linseed, A. M. Hassonally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Brindisi s—3 casks portwine, D Dadabhoy.

FROM BREMEN.

Brindisi s—250 cases beer, D Cowasjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Tilkhurst s—10,000 cases kerosine oil, Tharia Topen.

FROM CHARANTE.

Brindisi s—215 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee ; 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 50 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy ; 75 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Brindisi s—77 cases brandy, J Framjee ; 77 cases brandy, D Cowasjee ; 66 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Rufford Hall s—51 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 450 cases brandy, D Cowasjee ; 2 hogsheads claret, Phipson and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—2 packages glassware, Fazul Mahomed.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—31 cases aniline dye, G Muljee ; 30 casks bird-shots, E Mahomedally.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam ship Egremont Castle, 1,873 tons, Captain Wm Valentine, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

THE steam ship Indrani, 2,337 tons, Captain F L Burkill, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Perim, with ballast and Mr G E Turner as cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamship Bancoora 2,170 tons Captain G Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and the Right Revd N. Pagani, Bishop of Mangalore, and Mr. Kindley, as cabin passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam ship Kavlana, 511 tons, Coptain M England, will sail to-day for Karachi, via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Assist Surgn A M Nilkanth, Mr and, Mrs Solomon and 6 children, and 67 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamship Kavlana, 511 tons, Captain M England, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs Swetenham, Lieut Southey, Lieut Palmer, Mr E Brittan Steedman, Mr W P Symonds, Mrs Humphrey, Revd and Mrs Gilder, Mr Barclay, Mr Walsh, Mr Verablatt, one Mahomedan lady and 321 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hurworth	1567	Balley	E	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Rannoch	1172	Gibb	HJ	W&A Graham & Co
„ Indrani	2337	Burkill	K	K Nixon & Co
„ E. Castle	9800	Valentine	M	K Nixon & Co
„ Alberta	2214	Nelson	P	Purshotum & Co
Ship Sir Lancelot	886	Collin	Q	V Ebrahim

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rome	2121	Adamson	1	P & O Co
„ Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Nizam	2615	Creery	4	P & O Co
„ Mirzapore	2168	Harvey	5	P & O S N Co
„ Byculla	1072	Kendall	6	B I S N Co.
„ Imperatrix	2140	Egger	7	A-H Lloyd & Co.
„ Khiva	1452	Crewe	10	P & O S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From
25	Kavlana ( )	England	Karachi, &c.
	Sculptor (s)	Cronin	Massowah, &c.
	Bancoora (s)	Brown	Calcutta, Feb. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Egremont Castle (s)	Valentine	Trieste & Venice.
	Nawab (s)	Carson	M'galore & Calcutta.
	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Persian Gulf.
	Brig Florde Diu	Nakoda	Delagoa Bay.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Rome, for London, &c.
„ Venetia, for China, &c.
„ Indrani, for Marseilles.
„ Sculptor, for Aden, Massowa, &c.

The steamer Kavlana, Captain England, obtained its port clearance yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 22.

Gaye, Bde-Surg, Bo, M S, on leave, from Kirkee.

FEBRUARY 24.

Holland, Col, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Poona.
Cloete, Lieut Bo, R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Knowles, Bri-Genl, Bo, Adj-Genl's, on duty, from Poona.
Greig, Col, Bo, R A, on duty.
LeMarchant, Col, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Woolmer, Lt, Bo Lanc Fusi, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 25.

Southey, Lieut, Bo, Bo L I, on duty, from Karachi,
Palmer, 2nd Lt, Bo 2nd Rl Lanc Regt, on duty, from Karachi
Wilson, Surg, Bo M S, on leave, from Mhow.
Osborne, Lt Col, Bo Rl Buffs, on duty, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 24.

Thomas, Major, Bo, on duty, to Deesa.
Clark, Capt, Ms, 2nd Somerset, from leave, to Belgaum.

FEBRUARY 25.

Southey, Lt, 1st Bel, Bo L I, on duty, to Poona.
Davis, Dy-Sur-Genl, Bo, Med Staff, on leave, to Mhow.
Stistted, Capt, Ms, Somersetshire Lt I, from leave, to Belgaum.
Kembell, Lieut, Bo Staff, Corps, on duty, to Mount Abu.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding Bombay Vol. Artillery.

For the week commencing Monday, 25th February, 1890.

1. Drills—The following drills will take place this week :—

To-day, 26th, Thursday, 27th, Friday, 28th, and Saturday, 1st March, Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound at 7 a.m.

2. Proficiency Class—The Proficiency Class will meet at Head-Quarters on Friday, the 28th instant; at 6-30 p.m.

3. Class Firing—There will be Class Firing on the Coorla Range on Friday next, the 28th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time). Members who have not completed their Class Firing are requested to do so as soon as possible.

4- 25-pr. H. M. L. Gun Competition for the Wheal Cup—

It is notified for information that the following conditions have been decided on by the Battery Committee with reference to the 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun Competition for the Wheal Cup.

Each Sergeant will have the opportunity of completing one or more teams by the 1st of March, each team to consist of different men, and in the event of any Sergeant's team not being then complete, he is then at liberty to ask members of other Sub-Divisions to join his team, so that the names of the members of his team be sent in not later than the 6th March.

5. The following member is transferred from the Active to the Honorary list :—No. 26 Actg Br. H. Huggett.

6. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery from the 21st instant :—No. 162 Gr. John Clark Mason.

By order,
A. LESLIE, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 26th February, 1890.

1. The class of instruction for Proficiency certificates will assemble at head-quarters at 5-45 this and evening every Wednesday until further orders.

2. Members of "E" Company who have not completed their class firing are requested to do so without further delay. Only those Members who complete their target practice by 15th March next will be permitted to compete for the Company Prizes for this season.

3. There will be Company drill for "E" Company this morning, Thursday 27th, Friday 28th instant and Saturday, 1st March at 6-30 a.m., opposite the new Police Courts (under their own officers.) Every member of the Company is particularly requested to attend these parades.

4. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant Vol. J. Neuberg, "C" Company, leave of absence from 1st March 1890 to 1st March 1891.

5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A." Co. :—No. 2,877, Vol. C. H. N. Porrett.

By Order.
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24th February 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah…………… [illegible]
Temperature of the Air…………… [illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer…………… [illegible]
Dew Point…………… [illegible]
Relative humidity of Air…………… [illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)…… [illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 p.m. next day) [illegible]
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)…… [illegible]
General Directions of Wind*…..NW, ESE, WSW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*…………… [illegible]
From midnight to midnight.

VALABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited Farringdon-Road, London, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BLACKWOOD AND TEAKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. AT APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the estate of Gangjee Veerjee, lately trading as dealer in furniture under the name of Gangjee Veerjee and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, on FRIDAY next, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., the remaining stock-in-trade, consisting of blackwood and teakwood French-polished carved and plain household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, iron bedstead, table ornaments, vases, &c., &c.
The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st March, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Singer's Machine Depot, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpet, pictures, &c., the property of W. MARRETT, Esq. The property will be on view three days before the sale.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN FOR SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th March, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—
The well-known bungalow at Matheran known as Byke, and situated near the post-office.
Further particulars may be learnt on application to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 26th, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, IMPORTED BY MR. C. G. BALDOCK, FROM AUSTRALIA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th February 1890, at 2-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway stables, horses will be SOLD at Auction to the highest bidder, on the above date. A rare chance to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Particulars of the horses to be sold

1—grey mare, 5 years, 14-3, broken to saddle and good mover.
2—black geld, 6 years, 14-2, quiet in saddle.
3—ches geld, 6 years, 15 hds, a good mover and will make a good trapper.
4—bay geld, 4 years, 13-3, a good pony for racing purposes.
5—bay mare, 5 years, 15 hds, makes a good charger.
6—Ches geld, 6 years, 15-2 } A splendid pair of carriage
7—Ches geld, 5 years, 15-2 } horses and will be driven at the sale.
8—bay geld, 6 years, 14 hds, quiet in saddle and a good galloway.
9—ches geld, 4 years, 15-3, will make a good brougham horse.
10—ches geld, 4 years, 15 hds, a very fast trotter and will make a first-class dog-cart horse.
11—bay geld, 5 years, 15-2 } These are splendid carriage
12—bay geld, 4 years, 15-2 } horses and will be driven at the sale.
13—bay mare, 4 years, 14-3, a good mare for a brougham.
14—bay geld, 4 years, 15 hds, a fine mover, broken to double harness.
15—bay geld 6 years, 15-2, broken to saddle and double harness.
16—black pony, 6 years, 13 hds, very fast and likely to race.
17—brown geld, 5 years, 15-2, broken to double harness and will make a good brougham horse.
18—brown mare, 4 years, 15-1, quiet in saddle and a good hack.
19—brown mare, 5 years, 15-1, broken to saddle and will make a good charger.
20—bay geld, 5 years, 14-3 } A splendid pair for a mail-
21—bay geld, 6 years, 14-3 } phaeton and will be driven at the sale.
22—ches geld, 6 years, 14-3, broken to harness, a fine mover, will make a good dog-cart horse.
23—ches geld, 6 years, 15 hds, broken to harness and a fine mover.
24—brown geld, 5 years, 15 hds, well-bred horse, broken to harness.
25—bay pony mare, 4 years, 13-1, broken to saddle, and fast.

Purchasers will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF AKOLA COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Colaba—

8 full-pressed bales of cotton from Akola, belonging to Messrs. Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo, opposite to Mr. A. F. Moos's bungalow, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood Frenchpolished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussel's carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT GUNNY-BAGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khan Bazaar, in Cazee Syed street, by order of the concerned and on account of the underwriters, a lot of loose burnt gunny-bags recently destroyed by fire.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 1st March next, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, the valuable and handsome French-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, handsome table and kerosine lamps, pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of G. H. Luis, Esq.
The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st March, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 powerful grey Arab horse, 14-2¼, goes in harness and saddle.
1 second-hand strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome flea-bitten iron grey Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome very fast silver-coloured Arab, horse, about 14 in height, goes exceedingly well in harness.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome strong-built landau.

AUCTION SALE OF RACERS, HACKS, AND HORSES FIT FOR CHARGERS.

Under instructions from Mr. Ali Abdoola, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 2nd March, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, the whole of his stud at Mr. Ali bin Ameer's stable, at Belassis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs Treacher and Co's shop.
The above horses are sold in consequence of Mr. Ali Abdoola resuming charge of his old stud appointment at Hyderabad.
Further particulars will be given hereafter, and the horses are now on view.
Immediately after the sale of the above horses, a few fresh Arab horses, the property of different dealers proceeding to their native country, will be put up for sale to the highest bidders.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, February 26, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SUDASHEW STREET, GIRGAUM.
HIGH COURT, O O C Jurisdiction.
Suit No 138 of 1888.

Baljee Nilajee and others, plaintiffs, vs. Balcrustna Nilajee and others, defendants.
Pursuant to the consent decree made in the above suit, and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1889, Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from Mr. Janardhun Gopal, the attorney for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, the attorneys for the defendants, and on the premises, the following immovable property, situate at Sudashew Street, Girgaum, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1890, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon.—
All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed, in all that piece or parcel of land and tenement or dwelling house, with its appurtenances, forming a portion of the oart called Pattuck Wadi, with the cocoanut trees or plantations thereon, situate, lying and being in Juggonath Sadashew Street, Girgaum, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Govind Gungadhar Fadke, on or towards the west and north by the property of Harichund Sudasheojee, and on or towards the south by a public passage, and containing by admeasurement 433 square yards, be the same little more or less, and are assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 38, and which said piece of ground or oart and dwelling-house are now in the occupation and possession said defendants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made at the office of Mr. Janardhun Gopal, the plaintiffs' attorney, at No. 53, Medows Street, or at the office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, defendants' attorneys, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILL CO., LD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Liquidator of the Western India Flour Mill Co., Ld., (in Liquidation), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on a day to be fixed hereafter. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE of GUNNY BAGS, PICTURES (OLD), SCALE AND WEIGHTS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 28th instant, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows streets, Fort, in re Damjee Ramjee Sha and Anandjee Muljee Sha, lately traded as merchants in partnership with Ludha Ramjee Sha, under the name of Damjee Ramjee:—Bundles of gunny bags, scale and weights, mattrass, &c.
Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay:—Cupboard, old pictures, cotton bags, bench, trees in tubs, &c.
Also by order and on account of the underwriters, one case 263-473, containing 30 gross finger-rings.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 26th February 1890.

BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION
ADMISSION
REDUCED to As. 8.
POSITIVELY, THE LAST DAY,
OPEN FROM 7 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
As the Council Hall is wanted for the Governor's Levee this week.
GAS LIGHT BAND.
Soldiers in uniform, and their families, As. 4.

NOTICE.

VISITORS TO LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR are informed that carriages will set down their occupants at the main entrance on the east side of the enclosure, opposite the Secretariat, and will take up on the west side of the enclosure.

J. HUMFREY, Major,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 24th February, 1890.

MR. N. LAZARUS has the pleasure to inform his numerous friends that he has RETURNED to INDIA after an absence of two years, and can be consulted at the Victoria Hotel (opposite the Gymkhana) between the hours of 10 and 5 for a few days only.

MR. LAZARUS' new "SPECIALITE" Spectacle, a result of the remarkable advance in optical science literally enables him to give NEW EYES to all suffering from defective vision.

The medical profession is specially invited to inspect these wonderful appliances.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS
on the new
PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE
are now being made by
BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO. Ld.
and can be supplied at the same price.
as those made on the old principle.
Price Lists free on application to,
JOHN ROBERTS AND Co., Ld.
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A. GRAVES.
DENTAL SURGEON.
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD.
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON.
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

S. N. KOYAJI'S
AID TO THE STUDY OF ALGEBRA
With solutions of the Bombay Previous
Examination Papers (from 1876 up to date).
Price Rs. 3—Full cloth.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair Share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed,

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84. Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATO
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried,
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.
• AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 25.

CONSOLS keep steady in London at 97⅝; and no further change in the discount market appears to have taken place since the Bank rate was reduced to 5 per cent. last Wednesday, and the market rates were also lowered. Bar Silver remained at 43 13-16d. per oz yesterday; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours, and 1-16 in 4½ per cents., at £69½ and £71, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107¼. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was still 1s. 4⅝d. In Paris Rentes were unaltered at 88; Exchange on London was two centimes lower at francs 25·26.

The Wheat and Seed Markets were unchanged. Coffee was steady at Friday's enhanced quotations. Ceylon Cocoanut oil on the spot was 10s. higher, at £24; Ceylon and Cochin Oil to arrive, current month, being quoted at £23 10s. and £26 10s. respectively.

Cotton closed dull in Liverpool last evening, Surats quiet, the total Sales having reached only 6,000 bales, inclusive of 700 East Indian. The spot price of Mid.-American, however, was maintained at 6 1-16d., and Surats were quite unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower for February and February-March deliveries, and 3-64d. down in all more distant positions, at 5 63-64d. to 6 5-64d. per lb. The Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet, and previous quotations are repeated for Goods and Yarn.

The New York Market, which was closed on Saturday, reopened at Friday's rate of 11 5-16 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands; but May Futures come 4 points lower, at 11·23 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for two days) were 29,000 bales; and the figures to date now give the following comparison with those of the previous two years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts	29,000	15,000	9,000
Two days' do.	29,000	32,000	18,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889.....	5,263,000	4,836,000	4,844,000

In sympathy with advices from the other side, and the impossibility of working (as far as export business is concerned) on the basis of current rates, a marked change has come over our local Cotton market to-day, the tone, which we have lately chronicled as firm or steady, having become dull, while prices may be quoted Re 1 to Rs. 2 lower, all round. Enquiry for ready stuff has been slight, while for arrival contracts it has been nil, and we doubt if 1,000 bales on the former line have changed hands altogether. The few purchases reported have consisted, in about equal proportions, of Indore Ginned, at Rs. 215½; Nugger, at Rs 220; Barsee, at Rs. 224; and Julgaum, at Rs. 208.

WHEAT.—With Exchange and Freights on the upward move again, business in this market also becomes daily more impracticable, and we call the market dull in tone with hardly anything doing, though dealers still quote previous rates for all descriptions.

SEEDS also participate in the general dulness which has again come over the export trade generally, and hardly anything fresh has transpired today. Linseed may be called 1 to 2 annas per cwt. lower, at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-10 per cwt, but other kinds are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..........................	21,318	bales.
Wheat	19,766	cwts.
Linseed	21,771	"
Rapeseed..........................	10,007	"
Gingelly	20,539	"
Ground Nuts..........................	12,595	"
Castor Seed..........................	4,251	"

FREIGHTS are firm and advancing. The Sand field (s), for March loading, chartered at 26s. 3d., has been berthed for Genoa, at 27s. 6d. per ton. The Lady Armstrong (s), also for next month's loading, chartered at 27s. 6d., has been berthed at the same rate for Havre. An April-May loading steamer is reported to have been chartered for open ports, at 23s. 9d. for one port; and an April loading steamer, berthed for Antwerp, has engaged part cargo at 23s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been firm, with one seller of ready Demand at 1s. 5 1-32d, and 1s. 5d. for Telegraphic could possibly have been had. A fair amount of Merchants' Bills have come out at our quotations for ready three months' sight Paper, at 1s. 5 7-32d. to ¼ for March delivery, 1s. 5 3-32 to 1s. 5d. for April, and 1s. 4 15-16d. for May. Bank Telegraphic, for the first half of April transfer, has been offered at 1s. 4⅞d; but demand for the Bank media of remittance, ready or forward, is almost *nil*. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on demand.1s. 5d. to1s. 51-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ......1s. 4 31-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 5¼d. "
Credits do. ...1s. 5½d. "
Francs do. ....1·81½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The cash price of Four per cents. has been steady to-day at 98⅝; but, for Account, the rates have receded slightly, the coming settlement having been quoted at 98⅞, and the 30th March account at 99¼; but with little doing in any position. 100½ is still the nominal price of 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been a further decline to-day in a number of Cotton Mill shares, and we call Connaught and James Greaves, Rs. 25; Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 15; Empress and New Great Eastern, Rs. 10; and Anglo-Indian and Maneckjee Petit, Rs. 5 lower, at our quotations. Howard and Bullough, on the other hand, are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 500. Bombay Flour Mill shares have advanced Rs. 30, and are in request at Rs. 650. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 930 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 25.—Barometer has fallen in the whole of northern India and Central parts of the Peninsula; it is risen on both the Coasts of the Peninsula. Depression has been formed over the south-east of the Punjab, and west of the North-West Provinces, otherwise the Pressure is very uniform. Winds exhibit an irregular cyclonic circulation around the centre, near Delhi, and over north-western India; and easterly and north-easterly winds blow on the west coast, elsewhere the directions are variable. Temperature has risen except in Central India and a large part of the Peninsula. Mean temperature is excessive in all Provinces. Weather is more or less cloudy, except over the Peninsula, Burma, and parts of Bengal. Rain has fallen in the Central Provinces and south of Peninsula. Weather is unsettled in northern and Central India, and thunder showers are probable.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes for Zanzibar at noon on the 2nd March.

Line Bankok-Saigon interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 25th Feb. 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	9	20	4	15
Teheran	25	7	31	...	16
Suez	25	6	58	1	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 25th Feb. 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	20	...	5
" Kurrachee	...	8	...	5
" Madras......	1	7	...	1

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—At the Mission House, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces, the wife of Samuel Baker, of a son, who was named George O'Brien.

TYERS—Feb 20, at Mohpani, C P, the wife of J E Tyers, A M I M E, of a son.

DEATH.

ECCLES—Feb 21, at Bareilly, of enteric fever, Charles Vernon Eccles, Major, 1st Battalion, The Rifle Brigade, aged 46 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1890

THE opening up of China by the construction of railways would give an impetus to trade in the Further East from which Bombay could not fail to profit largely. The markets of the Celestial Empire are vast beyond all comparison with those of other regions, but they are only to be reached from the Treaty Ports by the river system, supplemented by canals. Water carriage is convenient and economical when the geographical conditions are favourable, as they undoubtedly are over large areas of the Chinese Continent. But there are vast tracts remote from the rivers which cannot be reached by canals. An almost total absence of roads, even in the districts remote from the rivers which flow from west to east, complicates the difficulty. The lateral rivers and their network of canals isolate the northern provinces from the southern. The military inconvenience thence resulting has been impressed upon the Chinese mind by the experience of the unofficial war with the French arising out of the aggression in Tonquin. The movement of troops from the north to the south or *vice versa* is slow and uncertain when the presence of a hostile naval force closes the sea to the Imperial transports. Steamers have superseded the old Chinese junk in the coast carrying trade, to the injury of the river and canal trade; if the towns in the interior are to be placed on a footing of equality with the seaports and the chief cities situated on the great rivers, railway communication alone can restore the balance. The Governor of Formosa, in a very able minute addressed to the Government on railways in China, puts this point of view with great clearness when meeting the objection that railways will adversely affect the occupations of the people. He points out that after the practical abandonment of transport by the Grand Canal, merchandise was sent in sea-going vessels, and since the introduction of steam navigation, merchants and traders have freely availed themselves of transport by sea. The result to the Northern Provinces has been a decline in the population, the deserted appearance of the hostelries and inns throughout that region showing that the former prosperity has ceased. The remedy, the clear-sighted Governor insists, is the construction of railways from north to south which will relieve "the conveyance of goods from the danger of being sunk, and travellers from the misery of the winds and billows." He maintains that a few years will suffice to transfer the carrying trade from the sea to a shorter inland route; and the Chinese will obtain the profits now made by foreigners, who will return discouraged to their own countries. The memorialist who thus addresses the Government at Pekin does not see, or at all events is careful not to say, the development of the foreign trade which he later on declares to be essential to the prosperity of China, would not in any way discourage foreigners or give them reason to regret the opening up of China by railways.

The able and well reasoned minute of his Excellency Sir Ming Chuan, the Governor of Formosa, to which we have just referred has been literally translated into English by Fung Yee, the late Secretary of the Chinese Legation in London, who embodies it in an interesting article contributed by him to the *Nineteenth Century*. The purpose of the article is to remove the scepticism which the Secretary of Legation has found to prevail in England as to the sincerity of the declaration of the Chinese Government approving of the construction of a central line of railway from Pekin southward to Hankow on the Yang-tse-Kiang. The sceptics have lost sight of the fact that the Chinese Government since the establishment of relations with Foreign Powers has of set purpose adopted such foreign improvements as would add to the prosperity of the people and strengthen the Empire to resist possible dangers from without. The telegraph which had been previously only tentatively set up was at once established throughout the country when the campaign in Kuldja showed the necessity of having the means of instantaneously transmitting intelligence from distant provinces of the Empire to Pekin. Now that it has come to be realised that railways are necessary for the rapid concentration of troops at remote points, and that their effect upon local carrying trade, which was formerly as much dreaded in China as in England itself at the outset, will be really advantageous, railways will be built throughout the length and breadth of the Middle Kingdom. The writer promises that once the railways are built there will be no more halting in the march of progress, for the Chinese never abandon any ground once gained. The establishment of railways was retarded by the ill-considered attempt to circumvent the Chinese authorities by building an unauthorised railway between Shanghai and Woosung in 1876. The line was broken up and removed, and railway enterprise was discredited. The Chinese authorities made up their minds that there should be no railways until they could be constructed by the Chinese themselves independent of foreigners. An experiment was made to ascertain whether a railway could be constructed by Chinese engineers and workmen. A line seven miles long was built for the convenience of the colliery at Kaiping. This was subsequently extended for twenty-three miles, and another sixty miles carried the line to Tien-tsin, the commercial port of Pekin. This experiment was carried out under the supervision of four mandarins, the Board of Directors being entirely Chinese. The assistance of foreigners was obtained for the organisation of the works at Kaiping, where engines and other rolling stock were constructed. The experiment having established the fact that the Chinese can themselves make and work railways, the next step was to see how far public opinion would approve of a general system of railways. Prince Chun, the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, a Minister of whom General Gordon had the highest opinion, and two others, one of them being the enlightened Governor of Formosa, to whom we have referred above, were in favour of railways. Thirteen high officials, Governors of Provinces, and Commanders-in-Chief were invited to inform the Government of their views on the subject of railway construction.

Most of the replies were favorable. The memorial of the Governor of Formosa begins by reciting the words of the Decree of the Empress Dowager directing that the various Commanders-in-Chief, Viceroys, and Governors personally concerned in the active administration of the provinces under them, who must have necessarily studied the question of coast defence in all its bearings and acquired sound ideas from practical observation, should be consulted. The Decree frankly stated that the Ministers of the Court had never applied their minds to the exigencies of coast defence, and their opinion on such questions was therefore insufficient to guide the Government. With this Decree came the Minutes of the Admiralty Boards and the Council of State, which were so conclusive as to the advisability of constructing railways that the Governor of Formosa fully concurring in their views would have said nothing more on the subject were it not for the commands of her Majesty. He confined himself to the examination of the three special arguments against railways. First that they would afford assistance to an enemy by facilitating invasion; secondly, that they would interfere with the interests of the people; thirdly, that they would injuriously affect existing industries. The memorialist shows great penetration when dealing with these plausible objections and disposes of them with ease. Ten years before he had recommended the Government to introduce railways, but was overruled, "but now there is a sagacious ruler on the throne supported by Princes and Ministers who hold decided views in favour of railways." To increase the prosperity of the country its commercial interests must be developed, and this can best be done by following the example of the foreigners whose officials and merchants have a community of sentiments, and work together for common objects. If China is to be rescued from poverty she must "change the strings and emerge from the old grooves," accomplish great reforms, and appoint officials of capacity and integrity to facilitate the advancement of agriculture, the development of coal and iron mining and manufactures by companies and wealthy people who would supply their own capital and administer their concerns under well considered rules. It is evidently implied that the new railways should be constructed by companies under Government regulation, the writer having no doubt heard something of the guaranteed companies which have established the arterial railways of India. The writer of this lucid and interesting memorial clenches his arguments by referring to the fact that after the effectual resistance to the French invasion of Formosa, the first measure taken to prevent a recurrence of such an attempt was to make a railway which would enable the defence to be concentrated at a given point. Similarly, when it was found that the French forces, armed with Gatling guns and new rifles, created havoc at distances unattainable by the old gingals and muzzle-loading cannon, it was realised that the memorialist's words were not fallacious, when he recommended the adoption of the new weapons. "So those who now condemn the iron roads will one day be the loudest to extol their utility." The writer of the article in the *Nineteenth Century* fully confirms this opinion, and affirms that now that it has been officially decided that railways shall be laid down in the Middle Kingdom, it is but a question of days before that decision be effectually and thoroughly carried out. As to the question of ways and means, the Chinese capital will be in great part relied upon, but the assistance of foreign capitalists is admitted to be necessary.

THE raising of the Bank of Bombay rate of discount on Monday to twelve per cent., and the growing stringency of the money market which it indicates, are repetitions of familiar local financial history. The present rate has been fixed this year three days later than it was in 1889; it remains to be seen whether it will remain as long at twelve per cent. as it did last year. It would be presenting the case in too rudimentary an aspect to point out that the chief cause of the tightness of the market is the large increase in the requirements of trade at this the busiest season of the year. So far as the inconvenience arises from that cause, it must be borne with. But a contributory cause like the sudden withdrawal of Government reserves from the Presidency Banks, is another matter, and when we find that last week nearly ten lakhs were withdrawn from the Bank by Government, the question arises, in view of the discussion between the Chamber of Commerce and the Government of India last year, whether the Government are any more disposed this year than they have been hitherto to allow the trading community to reap the advantage, during times of stringency, of so much of the public deposits as are not necessary for the purpose of public finance. There is no need to revive the controversy, which was exhaustive and thoroughly. But the public look to the Government to act upon the promises made last year, and still more upon the admissions that were made on the official side, especially the admission that eight crores are ordinarily sufficient for a working balance. We must wait for the next season of pressure to experience the advantage of the proposed enlargement of the "uncovered" portion of the note issue to Rs. 80,000,000. The Government have in this matter made an indirect concession to the agitation last year, but it is still felt that the real relief which Government have it in their power to supply must be given on other lines. Perhaps, now that commercial opinion at home has awakened to the influence upon the import trade of the increasing stringency of the Indian money market at this time of the year, pressure may be put upon Government from that direction as well. The *Manchester Guardian*, we see, has taken up the subject, and bases some weighty observations concerning it upon the market reports from Bombay and Calcutta. "The discouragement given to the distribution of goods in India," it says, "by the stringency of the loan markets, is the more important because it occurs at a season of the year when the flow from importers into the hands of retailers ought to be at the full. A similar check to trade was experienced a year ago, and there can be little doubt that a considerable amount of business was then irrecoverably lost." Manchester, therefore, is as directly interested in the matter as we are, and as it has very effective methods of its own of getting its interests represented before the Government of India at home, it may be that it will think it as much worth while to bring this matter to the notice of the Secretary of State as others with which we in India have always thought it had less concern.

A TELEGRAM from Egypt to the *Times* gives expression to a desire that the services of Mr. Justice Scott may be made available for the important and delicate task of reforming the Local Tribunals of Egypt. The desire must be based upon a belief that Mr. Scott has special capacity for the undertaking, for he is well known in Egypt, where his career as English Appeal Judge in the Mixed Tribunals was marked by conspicuous success. The Local Tribunals are described as the one great failure in the work of reform which has been carried out in Egypt under the Khedive Tewfik. As is well known, the judicial system has been for some time in a transitional state. The dozen or so Consular Courts established under the Capitulations were some years since merged in the Mixed Tribunals, which were intended themselves to be merged in the Local Tribunals as soon as the latter institutions had proved their efficiency. But as yet, despite the efforts of Sir Benson Maxwell and of Sir Raymond West—though through no fault of theirs—they are a complete failure, in consequence not of a defective system alone but of a weak *personnel*. The Mixed Tribunals, on the other hand, though their international character gives occasion for friction, are so far a success that foreigners obtain in the Mixed Courts a justice which the Egyptians cannot obtain in their own local Courts. The reform of these latter Tribunals, though the primary benefit would fall upon the Egyptians themselves, is a matter of international concern, since it is necessary to improve them if the policy long since determined upon of not allowing the Mixed Tribunals to become a permanent institution is to be carried out. But whoever takes the work in hand will have no easy task before him, and nothing but a sense of public duty would impel an Indian Judge to undertake it. In any case we should not expect him to attempt it except as a temporary charge. It is understood to be uncertain whether Mr. Justice Scott would accept any such invitation as the *Times* telegram seems to hint at, but in any case we should expect an Indian Judge to be able to give only a very limited time to such a task.

WE stated a few weeks since, on the authority of a Madras correspondent, that the plaints against Lord Connemara lodged by Lady Connemara involved the reputation of several well known names in Madras society. Messrs. Kirby and Millett, of London, solicitors for Lady Connemara, ask us to contradict this statement. This we are happy to do, and to add that we are assured that it is without foundation.

HAS the influenza really travelled on to Bombay? Yesterday no fewer than 275 pupils of the Fort High School were absent from the school and on the sick list. Similarly about 300 hands of the Hindustan Mill, and large numbers in others Mills, were on the sick list and absent, the general symptoms being fever, cough, and catarrh.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have accepted an invitation to an evening party, which Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., will give in their honour on the 11th March.

WE hear that Mr. Edward Terry, the well-known London comedian, who arrived in Bombay by last mail, has kindly offered to help in Lady Reay's Fancy Fair in the Oval.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—On Thursday, the 13th inst., a whale was seen in the Marmagao Bay, four miles from the Headland Flagstaff. The water spouted to a height of about 10ft, and the movement was very much like the propeller of a steamer splashing the water about while in motion. The length of the whale was about three fathoms.

THE fourth annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held this evening, in the rooms of the Society, 6, Apollo street, for the purpose of transacting the business specified in rule 11. The presidential address of Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, the retiring President, on the study of anthropology in India, will then be delivered.

AT a meeting of Freemasons, under the English Constitution, held last week at the office of Messrs. King, King and Co., it was resolved that as desirable that a farewell entertainment should be given to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, District Grand Master of Bombay, on his leaving India. The entertainment will take the form of a conversazione, at which an address will be presented to His Royal Highness from the District Grand Lodge.

AT the last meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association, the resignation of Mr. Justice Telang as its honorary secretary was accepted with regret, and a resolution was passed acknowledging his services to the Association since its birth. On the motion of Mr. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, it was resolved that a portrait of Mr. Justice Telang, to be executed at a cost of Rs. 750, should be placed in the Association rooms in recognition of his valuable services. Mr. N. G. Chandawarker was unanimously elected honorary secretary of the Association in Mr. Telang's place.

THE Baroda *Official Gazette* announces that His Highness the Gaekwar has granted an annuity of Rs. 1,800 a year to Mr. V. M. Samarth, assistant to the Revenue Commissioner. Mr. Samarth went to England some years since in charge of a number of students sent there at the cost of the Maharajah, and in 1887 accompanied his Highness to Europe as Private Secretary. We learn on the same authority that Mr. Elliot, Revenue Commissioner of Baroda, and Mr. Samarth, are preparing for publication a diary of the Gaekwar's tours in Europe.

THE Commander-in-Chief started on Monday afternoon from Calcutta on his Assam tour, which will occupy him till the 14th March. Fortunately, it is one which can be done entirely by steamboat and tonga, for Sir Frederick is not yet sufficiently recovered from his late sprain to be able to mount a horse.

IT is not impossible, the *Civil and Military Gazette* understands, that Sir Charles Aitchison may stand at the next election for a Scotch borough against ay leading statesman.

EVERY preparation is being made at Rawalpindi to equip the first Army Corps by the end of March next. The Rawalpindi Arsenal Department has received strict orders to secure an extensive stock of tents, &c.

A CALCULATION has been made which shows that 31,798 men of all ranks of the defence forces of Australasia could be put into the field if occasion should necessitate. There are in addition 3,000 men connected with the marine forces, so that the Colonies are capable of calling to arms something like 35,000.

THE new consolidated regulations of the four Inns of Court contain a rule which materially facilitates the passage of solicitors to the Bar. Hitherto the rule has been that solicitors of five years' standing must first remove their names from the roll of solicitors and give up their businesses; then enter an Inn of Court and keep four terms; and finally pass the usual examinations in Roman and English law. As will be seen, the necessity for keeping terms is now wholly dispensed with, so that a solicitor may, on passing the examinations, be called to the Bar at once. Rule 14 of the new consolidated regulations is as follows:—"A student who, previously to his admisson to an Inn of Court, was a solicitor in practice for not less than five years (and, in accordance with Rule 7, has ceased to be a solicitor before his admission as a student), may be examined for call to the Bar without keeping any terms, and may be called to the Bar upon passing the public examination required by these rules, without keeping any terms. Provided that such solicitor has given at least 12 months' notice in writing to each of the four Inns of Court and to the Incorporated Law Society, of his intention to seek call to the Bar, and produces a certificate signed by two members of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society that he is a fit and proper person to be called to the Bar." And by Rule 15 a student coming under the regulation here set out may be exempted by the Bench of the Inn to which he seeks admission, from passing the examination preliminary to admission.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

LORD HARRIS AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Lord and Lady Harris and Sir Donald Stewart dined and had long audiences with the Queen at Windsor yesterday.

LORD HARRIS AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday received Lord Harris, to whom their Royal Highnesses bade farewell.

THE FIELD-MARSHAL'S BATON.

SIR DONALD STEWART TO SUCCEED LORD NAPIER.

Reports are persistently circulated that Sir Donald Stewart is to have the Field-Marshal's baton rendered vacant by the death of Lord Napier of Magdala.

THE ARMY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

EXPECTED RETIREMENT OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

It is stated on reliable authority that as a result of the report of the Army Commission, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, will retire.

A Soldier of the highest rank, it is added, will succeed his Royal Highness, but the new Commander-in-Chief will hold the office on an entirely different footing.

THE HEALTH OF THE LUSHAI FORCE.

Sir John Gorst last night in the House of Commons, replying to the question put by Mr. Bradlaugh last week as to the health of the Chin-Lushai Expeditionary Force, said that the reported mortality among the men had been grossly exaggerated.

THE BRITISH EAST AFRICAN COMPANY REPROVED.

Government has reproved the British East African Company for sending an armed expedition into territory which is within the sphere of German operations.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

THE REPORT IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Next Monday, in accordance with notice, Mr. W. H. Smith will move a vote of thanks to the Judges who constituted the Special Commission.

Mr. Gladstone, as an amendment, will move a resolution denouncing the calumnies used against Irish members and others and the forgeries on which they were based, also expressing sympathy with Mr. Parnell.

If Mr. Gladstone's amendment be carried, Sir Charles Lewis will move a vote of censure on the Irish members convicted of conspiring to overthrow landlordism.

THE UNCOVENANTED GRIEVANCES.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Sir Roper Lethbridge has given notice of his intention to call the attention of the House of Commons to the grievances of the members of the Indian Uncovenanted Service, occasioned by the fall of silver.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Address in the House of Commons in reply to the Queen's Speech was voted after the rejection by large majorities of various amendments, including one by Mr. Robert Graham, declaring it to be imperative that the British representative be authorised to discuss the Eight Hours' Labour Question at the Berlin Conference.

Mr. Bradlaugh opposed the limitation of the hours as it would drive British trade from the foreign markets.

Sir James Fergusson said the Government had replied to Emperor William's invitation in no unsympathetic spirit.

MR. GLADSTONE'S AMENDMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

In the Commons this evening Mr. Morley gave notice that Mr. Gladstone would move an amendment to Mr. Smith's motion of Monday last, censuring the false charges, which were based upon calumny and forgery against certain members, and especially Mr. Parnell, and that while being satisfied with the exposure the House regrets wrong suffering and loss caused through these acts of flagrant iniquity.

THE SIMLA EXODUS QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 25.

It has been finally settled that no curtailment is to be made in the Simla allowances to the clerical establishment.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. H. Lee, Acting Collector of Burdwan, has accepted the chairmanship of the Calcutta Municipality, and takes over charge from Sir Henry Harrison at the end of April.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH THE LUSHAIS.

A reconnoitring party under Leutenant Brounrigg, of the Bombay Pioneers, came upon some Lushais strongly stockaded on Sunday last. In capturing the position Lieutenant Brounrigg and a Havildar of the 20th Punjab Infantry were severely wounded.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 25.

Mr. James Morris, Port Officer, Mangalore.

Mr. A. T. Wilkinson, of the Madras Railway, Engineering Staff.

THE HARBOUR WORKS INSPECTION.

The general results of Sir Alexander Rendel's close inspection of the Madras Harbour Works is understood to be that he approves of what has been done so far, and acquiesces in the proposal fo the eastern instead of the north-eastern entrance.

A SEPOY RUN AMUCK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 25.

A sepoy of the 10th Native Infantry, named Heera Sing, ran amuck. He fired at his Subedar, who had remonstrated with him for being late for drill, he then shot his mistress and firing at the Subedar-Major and the Quarter Guard, committed suicide on the race course. The woman is not expected to live.

THE DUM-DUM MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

It is under consideration to move the High Court to review the Dum-Dum Murder Case, as it is thought doubtful whether the dictum of Norris is correct in law that Goldsborough and Macdermott who had turned Queen's evidence were no more accomplices in the murder than Norris himself.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, FEB. 25.

The Messageries Maritimes s. s. Labourdonnais left here for Bombay via Kurrachee yesterday at 1 p.m

The Messageries Maritimes s. s. Sydney left here for Marseilles, on Thursday, the 20th inst. at 1 p.m.

The Messageries Maritimes s. s. Amazon, left here for Zanzibar yesterday at 9 a m.

COLOMBO, FEB. 25.

Mail steamer Ballaarat, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.

The Manchester Market is easier.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3½d.
8½ „ „	6-6d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 4⅜d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	88
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69½
4½ per cent. „	71
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	43 13 16d. per oz.

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR.

THIS afternoon at half-past four Lady Reay's Fancy Fair will be thrown open to the public. At the end of last week almost everything seemed ready for the reception of the goods to be sold; but it is surprising on all such occasions, when all labour seems at an end, how much more work is found to be done in the way of finishing touches. Yesterday all was bustle and confusion, particularly at the south end, which is occupied by the stalls. Lady Reay was there in person, defying the heat,—and indeed it was an oppressively warm day,—the busiest of the busy not only superintending the arrangements, but working hard herself decorating the stalls of which she is to be manageress. Her labours were by no means slight, for she has as many as four different stalls to preside over, and the trouble connected with their stocking and arrangement may well be imagined. It must have been at no little inconvenience also that H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught attended the fair yesterday, helping forward the adornment of her stall, which stands at the top of the ground between those of Lady Reay, but it was an ample evidence of the interest she is taking in the Fair. Many other ladies were present; emptying the mysterious looking boxes which had been flowing into the grounds since Saturday. It is puzzling to know where they can all have come from, and even where their contents are to be stowed away. Truly, the fair stall-holders have plenty of work before them ere the grounds are opened to-day. In early part of the evening it is expected attention will be directed to the stall, and that visitors will come with well lined pockets. Later in the evening patrons will have plenty to amuse them in the various entertainments prepared for them. Lady Morland has succeeded in arranging a splendid programme for the benefit of first nighters. The *Cafe Chantant* is spacious; it will accommodate a goodly crowd, but it is expected it will be filled, and therefore no "deadheads" will be admitted. The Royalty Theatre will also he opened at half-past six in the evening, when, under the joint management of Mrs. Pottinger and Captain Hobday, a farce entitled "Urgent Private Affairs" will be played by a company of Poona amateurs. On another evening the Parsee Victoria Dramatic Company will appear, and a waxwork is also being arranged. But the greatest treat of all will be when that most inimitable of comedians, Mr. Edward Terry, who arrived in Bombay on Monday morning in the s.s. Rome, will, with his wife and daughter, appear in a small dramatic sketch. Mr. Terry was on the Fair ground yesterday, and expressed his willingness to do something for Lady Reay's show by giving his services for one evening. So that is one unexpected treat now in store. Colonel Merriman—or rather Messrs. Sterriman and Mopford, should do good business at the "Colaba Arms"—even with such strong opposition as the *Cafe Chantant* near by. The "Arms" is an attractive-looking place, the decorations being unique and effectively arranged. The proprietors, or tenants, have taken care to have painted up in the most prominent places, the words "admission free," and their licenses to sell drinks are also tacked to posts over the bar. Their bill of fare is a curiosity, and perhaps for that reason will prove tempting. They offer "rare drinks," whatever that may mean, "Sappers Ruin," and "Gunners Bang," while for their motto they have chosen the inspiriting line "Quo fas et gloria ducunt." To-morrow the Fair will only remain open till eight o'clock, and that is the reason why the Theatre and *Cafe* and other entertainments will commence at 6-30. On following evenings the Fair will remain open till eleven.

A SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

AN inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Colaba Causeway, respecting the death of Alexander Charles Coutts Stewart, aged 8 years. Deceased was the son of Mr. John Stewart, a cutter in the employ of Mr. Jan Mahomed, a tailor and outfitter, in Meadow-street, Fort. About half-past 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon the deceased left his parents' house at the Colaba Causeway, telling his mother he was going to play on the green at the back of their house. An hour after a boy named Charles Hepworth, while taking a walk at the Apollo Basin, saw some clothes lying on the steps and told some other boys about them. A boy named Edgar Phillips found the letters J. S. on the coat, and on the trowsers S. S., and thinking they belonged to the deceased, took them to his mother's house. Mrs. Stewart then went to the Apollo Basin, and found some people endeavouring to get the body, which was floating in the water out. A boatman named Shaik Baba Abha Solker jumped into the water at the request of the mother and brought the child on shore but he was already dead. The tide was then just beginning to ebb, and there was about 7 feet of water in the basin. Deceased could not swim, and he was not in the habit of bathing in that Basin, although boys were seen to do so every day. He was also warned by his mother not to bathe there. The verdict was that the death of Alexander Charles Coutts was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the Apollo Basin.

THE Badminton Library of Messrs. Longmans is to be enriched by a book on Yachting by Lord Brassey, Lord Dunraven, and others, and by a book on Golf, which will contain some writing by Mr. A. J. Balfour. Mr. Balfour would perform a real service to the community if he could give some clue to the mystery of the charm of golf. Mankind may now be divided into two categories—those who hate golf, and those who regard it as the noblest diversion of civilised man. There are few neutrals, and these are diminishing in number every day. To have no opinion about the game is almost impossible, and to attempt to yield it a temperate and a discriminating praise is to offend two parties at once. Of all our known games it is probably the one that affords the best excuse for a long walk, as distinct from other exercise of a more fatiguing description. It is a sort of apotheosised constitutional, and as such it seems to commend itself more and more to the middle-aged and the prosperous, whose verdict is same.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

WERE it not that I should be constrained to employ a word which, very properly, has an ill odour in the nostrils of the reading public, I should say that the result of the great libel case, "Parnell *versus* Walter," is the great "sensation" of the day. Perhaps, on the whole, it would be safer to remark that the wholly unexpected *denouement* of what all the quidnuncs fondly thought would be a trial extending over a week or ten days is the loudest "Echo" of the present week. No Mr. Parnell and no Mr. Walter in the witness box! No cross-examination by Sir Charles Russelland other luminaries of forensic light and leading! All the gossip, the scandal, the pros and cons, the recriminations, the scathing satire, the fierce invective that was expected from the witnesses and the gentlemen in wigs and gowns all coolly popped under a frigid extinguisher labelled "Verdict by consent for the plaintiff: damages five thousand pounds"!

⁂

And costs. 'Tis the expenses that, like the seasoning to cheap sausages, "does it." Do you remember the story of the southern planter who was about to punish a slave, but who, on the urgent intercession of the bondman's wife, forgave him his offence. Presently, however, he ordered the sable thrall to be stripped and tied up. "But," piteously pleaded Sambo, "Massa hab forgibben dis niggah." "Truly so," replied the planter (who was a lawyer to boot), "as to the principal; but *costs*, you rascal, costs!" and he proceeded to lay on the cowhide with a will.

⁂

The five thousand pounds damages, big as the sum looks at the first blush, may prove almost a fleabite when compared with the plaintiff and defendant's expenses, to say nothing of the "costs between attorney and client,"—the last an engine of torture of comparatively modern device. I had the curiosity to look out the article "Costs" in an early edition of Blackstone—the one edited by Edward Christian, the brother of Fletcher Christian, of Mutiny of the *Bounty* fame—and was much edified to find that prior to the reign of Edward I. no costs were allowed to the demandant in an action. The common law did not professedly recognize costs; but the civil or Doctors' Commons law did, acting on the agreeable maxim, "*Victus victori in expensis condemnandus est.*" But in Henry VII.'s time, when costs had become an established institution, a plaintiff who swore that he was not worth five pounds had his counsel and his attorney assigned to him without fee; only, if he was non-suited, he had his election to pay his costs or to be whipped. I speak feelingly on this subject. I have a couple of actions waiting for trial. Being a man of letters, I am, of course, impecunious. Shall I throw myself on the statute of Henry VII., and abide the grim alternative of paying my costs "with my hide" if I lose my cases?

⁂

Mem.: What is the largest sum ever awarded by a British jury as damages in an action for libel? Titus Oates, for defamatory words uttered concerning James, Duke of York, just before his accession to the throne, was cast in what Macaulay justly terms the "enormous" penalty of one hundred thousand pounds. Has that record ever been beaten?

⁂

I think that it is slightly unjust to be very wrathful with a nation for going crazy, now and again. Have we not in England our periodical fits of mania—patriotic, political, social, moral, and religious? Did not worthy Mr. Stead with his *Gazette* full of bogus horrors, work us up into a fine national frenzy some five years ago? Well; the Portuguese are just now stark staring mad with anger against England, provoked by Lord Salisbury's ultimatum. This Anglophobia will, after awhile, cool down. Portugal will discover that we are her best and nearly her only customers for port wine, onions, cork, and tanned hides; and then we shall shake hands and be friends again, and the Lusitanian youth will resume their study of "English as she is spoke."

⁂

Matter-of-fact Mr. McCulloch, in his "Commercial Dictionary," does not draw a very flattering picture of Lisbon. "Notwithstanding the excellence of the port her commerce is comparatively trifling. The despotism, intolerance, and imbecility of the Government have weighed down the energies of the nation. The law and police being alike bad there is no adequate security. Assassination is very frequent. Industry of all sorts is in consequence paralysed and since the emancipation of Brazil commerce has rapidly declined." It is true that it is from the 1860 edition of McCulloch that I am quoting. Portugal now enjoys the blessings of constitutional government, but I doubt whether she has made very appreciable progress in a certain craft called common sense. The ridiculous surrender by Portuguese grandees of their English decorations reminds one of the "French colonels" who in 1857, after the Orsini attempt against the life of Napoleon III., sent back to the English Government the Crosses of the Bath which they had won in the Crimea.

⁂

I have been fairly puzzled by a racily-written but most mysterious article in this week's *World* entitled "Bear-fighting in Excelsis." This game, we are told, is a "recrudescence of rowdyism," and is popular, not only among the masses, but the "classes" likewise. "Given a mixed party (it is better to have some ladies, as they are more easily hurt, and their injuries give an agreeable air of reality to the thing), a proper amount of high spirits and low intelligence, a wet afternoon or some other suitable *causa causans*, and then in country houses, and places where they ballyrag, here followeth the bear fight." What is "ballyrogging"? I search Hotton's "Slang Dictionary" in vain for the word, although I light on "bullyragging," which is defined as "to scold vehemently, to swindle one out of money by sheer intimidation and abuse."

⁂

Is "bear-fighting" a game of romps of an abnormally "rough-and-tumble" kind? I am so much of a hermit and venture so rarely into what is called "Society" that in asking (in perfect sincerity) the question I know that I run the risk of being considered a green-horn. It did so happen that I spent last Christmas at an ancestral country house hard by Corpusty (remarkable name!) in Norfolk. We played on wet afternoons at "Oranges and Lemons," "Blow Feather," "Postman," "Cord and Ring," "Russian Scandal," and "Miss McKenzie's Dead," but I cannot remember that anybody proposed "bear-fighting."

⁂

Stay, being in St. Petersburg in 1681, I dined one night at an Embassy. After dinner one of the attachès donned the skin of a black bear, then went on all fours; and then the ladies hunted, captured, and sportively trampled upon him. Was this bear-fighting? I suppose that some kind of "gammocking," horseplay, or romping—call it what you will—has been more or less prevalent in humane society throughout the ages. Lord William Lennox in his "Celebrities I have Met," hints at a good deal of skylarking of the bear-fighting kind which was a favourite diversion of the officers of the Duke of Wellington's staff and the English ladies at the Chateau de Cambrai in France in 1816. Nay: one reads of some exceptionally unseasonable "bear-fighting" in the Painted Chamber at Westminster in January, 1648-9, between Old Noll and his colleagues of the High Court of Justice. They flung cushions at one another, and daubed each other's faces with ink, even while they were about the grim business of signing the death-warrant of Charles I.

⁂

And Death, "eloquent and just and mighty," as Raleigh qualifies the Destroyer in one of the noblest apostrophes ever penned, has sent out his warrant this week for a very notable personage. At his palace of San Lucar in Andalusia, in his sixty-seventh year, has just died Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orleans, Duke of Montpensier, the fifth and youngest son of Louis Philippe, sometime King of the French and Consort of Dona Maria Luisa de Bourbon, sister of Isabel II. Do you remember the tremendous European bother caused by those "Spanish Marriages," the making of which were thought by the crafty old gentleman who died in exile at Claremont to be the masterstroke of his policy. As a matter of fact, the Spanish marriages, combined with the scandals of the assassination of the Duchesse de Praslin by her husband, the frauds of the Government functionaries, Teste, Parmentier, and Cubieres, and the stupid refusal of the Guizot Administration to allow M. Odilon Barrot and his friends to eat cold veal and drink *vin ordinaire* and make frothy speeches at a Parliamentary Reform banquet were mainly instrumental in knocking Louis Philippe's crown—never a very stable one—off his head. Nobody, in fact, seems to have benefited by the Spanish marriages except Guizot, who got the Order of the Golden Fleece as commission on the extremely shady transaction.

⁂

The passing away of the Duke of Montpensier makes one feel uncomfortably old. Sixty-seven is a ripe age you may opine.

> "O pretty page with dimpled chin
> That never has felt the barber's shears."

So sang Mr. Thackeray, bidding the pretty page wait till he had come to forty year. The poet-novelist, being himself on the sunnyside of fifty when he wrote, thought "forty year" quite a mature stage of life. But wait till you come to sixty year—and over, and then address yourself to speculating as to whether it be a blessing or otherwise, at threescore, to have a retentive memory. I remember, as though it were yesterday, sitting a few seats away from the then boyish Duke of Montpensier at Franconi's Circus, Paris, in the year of grace 1839. It was not in the stalls, but in the much cheaper upper-boxes that the youthful prince was seated. He had his tutor with him, but there were no other gentlemen in his suite. You see that he was being democratically brought up.

⁂

This was the case with all the sons of the politic Citizen King. The newspaper obituaries mention that the deceased Duke had "a brief education" at the College Henri IV. In reality he went through a regular course of study there, just as his royal brothers had done at the Colleges of Charlemagne and Louis-le-Grand. Subsequently he developed into a very valiant soldier, as was meet for a scion of a house of which the great Sir Robert Peel once said at a Mansion House banquet that for centuries "all its sons had been brave, and all its daughters virtuous." Montpensier's after career as a Prince of the Blood Royal of Spain might, but for a lamentable catastrophe, have had the grandest of results. Buckingham wrote of his father-in-law, Fairfax:—

> "He might have been a King,
> But that he understood
> How much it was a meaner thing
> To be unjustly great than honourably good."

Now the Duke of Montpensier would in all probability have been acclaimed King of Spain had he not slain his cousin Don Enrique de Borbon, in a particularly ferocious and bloodthirsty duel.

⁂

By the way, the first line of the quatrain quoted above has been for long years a source of infinite bewilderment to the critics. What chance, it has been asked over and over again, had the Commonwealth General Fairfax of being elevated to the throne? And what throne? Scarcely England. I don't know whether I am entitled to cry "Eureka!" in the matter, but it strikes me that Buckingham's eulogy on his father-in-law's lack of ambition was based on the fact that, during the Protectorate, Fairfax was made Governor of the Isle of Man, over which the noble house of Derby had heretofore exercised quasi-sovereign rights. Cromwell would very willingly have assented to his courageous lieutenant becoming "King *in* Man"; but Fairfax had the good sense to decline the shadowy dignity, and at the Restoration the Stanleys came to their own again in Mona. The last "King in Man" was, I apprehend, a Duke of Athol, who parted with his rights to the Crown for £80,000.

⁂

The book of the week—and if I do not err, the book of the season—is "Leaves of a Life: Being the Reminiscences of Montagu Williams, Q. C.," which, in two handsome volumes, is published this day by Messrs. Macmillan. I have read the two volumes through with unusual delight, not only because the author is a very old and esteemed friend of mine; not only because I have known a great many of the personages whom he has brought on the stage, and have been journalistically concerned in many of the cases which he cites, but because from the first to the last of these seven hundred pages there is not an illnatured word about anybody. Of course, rogues get their due; the offences of criminals with whom, as a barrister, Mr. Williams has had to deal, are not slurred over; and in particular, the autobiographer describes with humorous glee how, as a prosecuting counsel, he was able to trounce at the Old Bailey a villainous bill discounter who had shamelessly swindled him "in his salad days, when he was green of judgment." Yet the innate good-nature of the writer is pleasantly apparent in the circumstance that after the villainous bill discounter had been duly found guilty and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, he fell desperately ill; whereupon a memorial praying for his release was presented (successfully) to the Home Secretary, and that memorial Montagu Williams was one of the first to sign.

⁂

He is at present, as all men know, a very industrious and exceptionally wide-awake metropolitan police magistrate, and it is equally well known that, prior to the occurrence of laryngeal troubles, which made further pleading in open court perilous to his very life, he was one of the most skilful and the most persuasive criminal advocates of the day. But, in the "Leaves of a Life" you shall see Montagu Williams under many more aspect than the merely legal ones. You shall behold him first as an Eton school boy, next as an assistant master in a school at Ipswich, subsequently as a subaltern in the militia than as a lieutenant in a line regiment, and then as an actor and dramatic author. Why not? Henry Fielding was one of the first, as he was the best in his time, of stipendiary "beaks." He had been a man of fashion, a country squire, a playwright, a novelist, and, I believe, had once held a share in a puppet-show both at Bartholomew Fair. Gilbert Abbot A'Beckett, another admirable stipendiary, had been a dramatist, a theatrical manager, a leaderwriter in the *Times*, and a contributor to *Punch*. Was he not the author, too, of the "Comic History of England"? It was to another History of Contemporary England, sometimes comic, but more frequently dismally tragic, that he had to listen, day by day, from the magisterial bench.

⁂

The Grand Old Man has been "ovated" at Oxford, not only by the Heads of Houses and other magnates of the genus "Don" but by some 800 undergraduates in the hall of the Union Debating Society before whom Mr. Gladstone (arrayed in the scarlet panoply of a Doctor of Civil Law) delivered a lecture, an hour long, on certain points of contact between Homer and Assyrian archæology. Good old words. Almost as touching as Chinese metaphysics. But surely the Old Man eloquent must have been badly reported when he is said to have said that Aidoneus, otherwise Dis Orcus, and Tartarus, otherwise Pluto, King of Hades, was a "roi faineant" who allowed his wife Persephone to do all the work. A glance at "Montfaucon's Antiquities" will show the kind of work that Aidoneus did. At least, he could drive four-in-hand his immortal coal-black steeds, and belabour with his staff the ghosts who attempted to escape from his gloomy kingdom.

⁂

Even more amazing is the assertion attributed to Mr. Gladstone that Hades had no gates. Pluto, as the merest schoolboy (who has read his Dr. William Smith) knows, was called by Homer and by Pausanias, the "gate-fastener" (Pulartes) "because he kept the gates of the lower world closed that no shade might be able to return to the region of light." One of his ordinary attributes is a key. No gates to Hades! Shade of Milton!

> At last appear
> Hell-bounds, high reaching to the horrid roof,
> And thrice threefold the gates; three folds were brass,
> Three iron, three of adamantine rock
> Impenetrable.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

A RED LETTER DAY.

IT is a long time since there was so much to write about under this heading as to-day, so let us be prompt lest a single detail of the sport should be forgotten. The meet was at Parla, a village that usually shelters a good jackal, and is a popular meet withal. All the usual faces were to be seen bent on making the most of the sport after the few unlucky days recently experienced. Barely had the field exchanged greetings and remarked on the dryness of the air, the absence of dew, and the unlikelihood of scent laying, before the hounds hit on a line and were off towards Chukla. Passing between the thickest portions of this cover the line crossed the Andheri-Coorla Road, hounds running at a great pace. Thence right-handed amongst the mango trees and on to the little round hill near the road, which if it has a name I know it not. Hounds pushed jacky off this, and headed away for the Palmyra groves, but the varmint wheeled round, and sought refuge in the hill again. This upset the field altogether, and like a flock of sheep without a leader they wandered about asking each other where they were? One sportsman secured a large following by saying the jack would never leave the hill for any distance, and "the Hunt would return, I know it will." So it did after the run was over. One or two hounds stuck to the line better than the others, and soon put the pack right, and about half the field were lucky enough to get away in the best riding country towards Ghoregaum. Here the hunting was in the jungle, and after many twists and turns the line lay up a small valley in which there are a small tank, and what looks like an old disused water tower. The hounds came out into the open, saw the water, and made for it at once. After having had their drink they proceeded to business again. The jackal had lain up in a bunch of grass, and it was a pretty sight to see the hounds with their hackles up hustling about in the grass, and in a few moments they dragged their quarry out and all was over.

An adjournment was then made to Saargaum for second horses, and happy those were who had them. In a grassy jungly nullah, near Saar, the second jack was found, and it was at once seen that he had shaped his course in the right direction, *viz.*, due east. At the backwater there was a check, but there are two or three hounds in the pack worth their weight in gold when the scent is light. They had the line all to themselves, and the Master quickly had the rest of the pack on the line also, and it seemed as if some of them gave tongue when far behind their leaders out of their delight, as much—as to say, "all right old chap, I am coming even if I am a bit behind." Last year there were two hounds nicknamed "Telegram" and "Mail Advice," as one always confirmed the other, though often far apart! Well the merry chase took us still due east over lots of jumps, including on to a road and off again, and we reached the first Powey range of hills. Nine days out of ten the jack crosses the end of the hill, and then runs along its eastern face. But we had a much more liberal-minded customer to deal with to-day. He disdained cover for the present, and passing round the end of the hill pointed south-east. Now at this point the run has an individuality of its own, as we were so to speak in a new country. Crossing the valley the jack turned left-handed along the base of the second line of Powey hills, and about half-away along, when most jacks would have given up in disgust, this straight-necked beauty breasted the hill and ran along the top. It was a stiff pull to blowing horses, but up we went, and down the other side, with a grand stretch of paddy land in front. The point was again east. Presently the thin jungle was reached where the grass had been turned, but the pack held on surely if slowly, and the field had a heat in watching them. Then the pace quickened on a path, and we reached a deep nullah close against the third range of hills. Here the jack was viewed, and had not the hounds unluckily cast the left instead of the right I think he would have been brought to book. But the end was not to be. At this point I got hung up in the jungle for a few moments and completely lost the hunt, so I must write from hearsay. The line lay through a gap in the hills and away to Bandoop parallel to the road and rail. The jack and hunt went on the side of the trunk road for a long way with the jack in view, but the hounds were beaten, and could not gain a yard on their quarry. Now from what I can gather the next move was left-handed towards Vehar, and although the jack was repeatedly viewed the hounds were too done up with the heat to catch him, much to their disappointment.

This ended perhaps the longest run ever experienced in Bombay after a jackal, the runs after hyenas having also been very long. But it was not only the length that was enjoyable. It was the excellent line of country crossed and the hunting displayed by the hounds that we all enjoyed. The two ladies who were out were well to the front throughout. As soon as I lost the hunt I dropped down the valley on to the Tanna Road and halted under a mango tree, gathering four hounds on my way. They were very done up, and after waiting for some time I turned homewards. An unusually intelligent Native was in charge of the mango tope and he confided in me that he hailed from Rawal Pindi and that he knew Sir F. Roberts well, and was merely here to see the country! Turning into the jungle by a cart track I found water and a large gipsy encampment. Hounds are no respecters of persons, especially if thirsty, for plump they went into the muddy pool which the gipsies said was their "Special reserve cuvèe." It was now past nine o'clock, and I rode at a walk past Ghat Cooper to Coorla Dispensary, as half my little pack was lame. On the way I met a small country cart with a very fine cheetah chained to it and as quiet as a cat apparently. It was followed by a small bear trudging in the dust. Both of them cast hungry looks at the hounds. At the Dispensary I lost half of the hounds, having no one to whip them on, but delivered two safely to the Master, whom I just ran across on the Melon Ground. Thus ended one of the best morning's sport that I have ever had here, and there were but two regrets—one that I was obliged to abandon the two lame hounds, and the other that I could not find the Malta oranges said to be in the vicinity after the first run.

GLUT IN THE YARN MARKET.

WE learn that the Mill-Owners' Association has been moved to call a general meeting of the members at an early date to consider the propriety of closing the mills for about eight days a month for a certain definite period or until such time as the market improves in tone. It has been evident for some months past, writes a correspondent, that the China and Japan markets, instead of improving, have shown unmistakable symptoms of demoralization, and the course of events may lead to a crisis, if precautionary measures are not at once adopted to prevent the growing accumulations of stock both here and in the Eastern markets. It has been ascertained that at the present moment there are about 40,000 bales of Indian yarn lying uncleared in the China and Japan markets, in addition to unsold goods, about 26,000 bales in Hongkong, 4,000 in Shanghai, and 12,000 in Japan, not to speak of those on the way to those places. The simple idea of such a heavy stock in the godowns of the consuming districts is alarming enough. Two or three mills contemplate closing altogether for some time to come, as the owners cannot afford to work them at a loss any longer. The cotton market being high, and money very stringent, (the Bank of Bombay having raised its rate of interest to twelve per cent.) the sales of ready yarn cannot be effected, even though mill agents are offering their goods at greatly reduced prices. Added to this is the extremely low rate of exchange on China, which acts as a barrier to any immediate business. During the last fortnight not more than 3,000 to 4,000 bales have changed hands, though sales from China were reported at 7,500 bales.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 24.

10 p.m.	[illegible]

TUESDAY, FEB. 25.

6 a.m.	74·2
10 a.m.	79·5
2 p.m.	88·6
4 p.m.	81·7

BOMBAY RACES—SECOND DAY.

YESTERDAY'S racing was as good as the most ardent lover of sport could desire. There were six races, all of which were well filled, and most of them resulted in close finishes. The book-makers were rather more liberal in their odds than on the previous day, and as a consequence they did a very brisk business. The attendance both at the stand and on the course was larger than on Saturday, and lottery-makers outside the pale were evidently very busy. T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived after the second race and remained till just before the last race, was run. The Band of the Bombay Volunteers was in attendance, and played at intervals during the evening.

The first event coloured on the card was the Selling Race for which there were eight entries. Of these the most fancied was Swallow, Lansdowne, and Formosa coming next a good way behind. All calculation was upset by Driver who jumped away with the lead, and kept it to the end.

Seven ponies entered for the Melton Stakes, Haughty Boy being made hot favourite. For a long time it looked as if Colonel was going to pull it off; but the favourite snatched the honours from him almost on the post. As we predicted yesterday the race was entirely between the two.

Rocket was most fancied in the race of the Aga Khan Purse but altogether failed to come off. Killick on Isonomy won very cleverly from Jassim, who was a good second.

The Second Dealers' Plate brought fifteen horses to the post, of these Planet was most fancied, and it looked very much as if he would reward his backers by romping in, but he was beaten on the bend by Patna who pulled off the race by a length and a half.

The next race was also very well filled. Interpreter was most fancied, but Warrior, as we predicted, romped in, rewarding those, and they were a very few, who had laid the money on him.

The All Horse Handicap resulted in a fine finish. Corinthian took up the running, and kept his lead till near the post, when Landshark the II collared him, and won the race by a short head.

The following are particulars:—

FIRST RACE.—"Selling Race." Approximate value to winner, Rs. 440. Rs. 300 from the fund for Maiden; Arabs 10st 7lb. The winner to be sold for Rs. 1,200; if entered to be sold for less than Rs. 1,200, 4lb. allowed for every Rs. 100 less. Distance—5 furlongs. Entrance Rs. 20, to be made at 7 a.m. the day before the race.

Mr Cursetjee's g a g Driver, 7st 9lb, Gibbs	1
Mr Scoone's b a h Swallow, 8st 7lb, Dunn	2
Mr Ali bin Taleb's b a h Duke, 8st 7lb, Mahomed	3
Aga Jungee Shah's b a h Narrow Escape, 8st 7lb, Native	0
Mr Grant's b a h Lansdowne, 8st 7lb, Luchman	0
Mr Farmer's c a h Formosa, 8st 3lb, W. Greenhalgh	0
Mr S A W's c a h Kingfisher, 8st 3lb, Ahmed	0
Mr Bowen's b a h Toujours Pret, 7st 9lb, Hobday	0

When the flag fell Driver had rather the advantage of the start, and kept it to the end. The only horse that gave him any trouble was Swallow. Time—1 m. 6¼ secs.

Betting: Swallow 2; Lansdowne and Formosa 5 to 1; Driver and Toujour Pret 8 to 1; Duke and Narrow Escape 10 to 1; Kingfisher 12 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—"Melton Stakes."—Approximate value to winner, Rs. 1,010. Rs. 500 (Rs. 250 subscribed by dealers and Rs. 250 from the Fund) for all Arab ponies landed after the 1st September, 1883. Weight for age and inches raised 7 lbs. The winner of a race of the value of Rs. 500 one stone extra. Entrance 1st January 1890 Rs. 20. Entrance 1st February 1890 Rs. 30, with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each pony declared to start. Only ponies actually imported by and being the property of dealers who subscribe and ponies which are purchased from the stables that subscribe, will be allowed to enter. Distance ½ mile.

Messrs Cursetjee and Kendall's g a p Haughty Boy 9st 7lb. T Kendall	1
H H Aga Khan's g a p Colonel, late Ameer, 9st 1lb, Gibbs	2
Mr Khaliffa bin Esau's g a p Sir Feraz, 9st 1lb, Wool	3
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a p Venus 9st 7lb, Ibrahim	0
Aga Jungee Shah's g a p Grey Jacket, 9st 4lb, W Greenhalgh	0
Mr Sala Jungee's ch a p Abdool Ahmed, 9st 4lb, Mahomed	0
Mr Graham's g a p Albert, 9st 2lb, Killick	0

Colonel jumped off with the lead, shortly after they started, and kept it till half-way down the straight, the rest in a clump two lengths behind. Haughty Boy then drew up and won at the post by a little less than a length, Sir Feraz being a couple of lengths behind. Time—55 secs.

Betting: Haughty Boy 1½; Colonel 3 to 1; Venus 6 to 1; Sir Feraz 8 to 1; Grey Jacket, Abdool Ahmed, and Albert 10 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—"H H Aga Khan's Purse." Approximate value to winner, Rs. 1,130. Rs. 500 for all maiden Arabs. The scale of weight by the express wish of the donor to be as follows:—3 years, 7st 4lb, 4 years, 7st 12lb, 5 years, 8st 5lb, 6 years, 8st 12lb, 7 years, 9st. Winners once 5 lbs, twice and of tener 7 lbs extra. Winner of the Derby 5 lbs extra penalty. Entrances 1st November 1889, Rs. 30; 1st December 1889 Rs. 50; 1st January 1890, Rs. 100; 1st February 1890, 200. With a Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Four horses in different interests to start, or the purse will be withheld.

Mr Locke's ch a h Isonomy, 8st 5lb, Killick	1
Mr Newton's ch a h Jasim, 9st 5lb, Luchman	2
Mr Newton's ch a h Rocket, 8st 12lb, Kendall	3
Mr Khaliffa bin Esau's ch a g Merrylegs, 9st 5lb, Wool	0
Mr Farmer's g a h Soocab, 8st 12lb, W Greenhalgh	0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a c Baronet, 9st 8lb, Ibrahim	0
H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenebreuse, 8st 5lb, Gibbs	0

In this race everything favoured Isonomy. The first quarter of a mile was run very slowly, Jassim being allowed to get well ahead, he kept his lead till coming round the bend, when Killick let Isonomy go and drew level with the leading horse half-way down the straight. Jassim was fairly beaten, and Isonomy romped in hard held, with Jassim second and Rocket third. Time—(for 1⅛ mile) 1 m. 57 secs.

Betting: Rocket 2 to 1; Soocab 4 to 1; Baronet 6 to 1; Isonomy 6 to 1; Merrylegs and Jassim 8 to 1; Tenebreuse 12 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Second Dealer's Plate."—Approximate value to winner, Rs. 1,570 by subscription about Rs. 1,000. For Maiden Arabs landed after the 15th September, 1889. Only horses actually imported by and being the property of dealers who subscribe, and horses which are purchased from the stables that subscribe will be allowed to enter. Entrance 15th December 1889, Rs. 30; 1st January 1890, Rs. 75; 1st February 1890, Rs. 100; 15th February 1890, Rs. 200, when the race will close with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. The 2nd horse to receive Rs. 200 from stakes, and the 3rd horse to save his stakes. 3 years old, 14 hands, 7st. 9lb.; 4 years old 14 hands, 8st. 4lb.; 5 years old, 14 hands 8st. 9lb.: 6 years old 14 hand, 8st. 12lb. One pound extra for every ¼ of an inch above 14 hands up to 14-3, above that height to carry the same weight as 14-3, and 2lb. allowed for every ¼ of an inch below 14 hands. Distance 1¼ mile.

Mr Hassan bin Budder's b a g Patna, Hobday	1
Mr Grant's ch a c Planet, Kendall	2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a c Holkar, 9st, Ibrahim	3
Mr Sulliman Ahmed ch a h Durianoor, Moozrekchi's 9st 10lb, Wool	0
Mr Sulliman Dawood's b r h Copenhagen, 9st 7lb, Native	0
Mr Hajee Futteh's b a h Tofick, 9st 6lb, Cassim	0
Mr Sulliman Ahmed b a h Wyal, 9st 5lb, Killick, Moozrekchi's	0
Mr S A W's b a h Namook, 9st 2lb, Ahmed	0
Mr Hassan bin Budder's g a h Tulfa, 9st 2lb	0
Mr Abdool Rahman ch a h Mahajoob Haja's 9st 1lb, W Greenhalgh	0
Mr Majid bin Mohsen's ch a h Sunlight, 9st 1lb, W Brewty	0
Mr Majid bin Mohsen's b a h Fortune, 8st 3lb, Mahomed	0
Mr Dhunjeebhoy Framjee's ch a h Alert, Dunn	0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's b a gal, Frahan, Mahomed	0
H H Aga Khan's g a gal British Flag, Gibbs	0

Mr. Beatty got his field away in fine style. They kept together for some time, till Frahan forged a head. Tofik then took up the running, but he was headed on coming down the bend by Patna, Planet, and Holkar also came out of the ruck, but they were unable to collar Patna, who won by a length, Planet and Holkar running almost neck and neck for second place. Time—2 mins. 26¾ secs.

Betting: Planet 2 to 1; Patna 4 to 1; Alert, Frahan and British Flag 12 to 1, the rest 20 to 1.

[illegible] RACE.—"The Turf Club Cup"—Approximate value to winner, Rs. 2,800. Rs. 1,500 from the Fund. A Handicap for all Arabs and Country-breds. 1¼ mile. Entrance: 1st November 1889, Rs. 30; 1st December 1889, Rs. 100; and 1st January 1890, Rs. 200. Half forfeit only if struck out by the 15th January. Handicap to be published by the 5th February 1890, winners after the publication of weight once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr DeLisle's b a h Warrior, 7st 3lb, Gibbs	1
Mr Farmer's ch a h Napier, 9st 4lb, W Greenhalgh	2
Mr Farmer's b c b m Iolanthe, 9st 0lb, Smith	3
Mr Newton's ch a h Silvermane, 9st 4lb, Noor Mahomed	0
Mr Norman's b a h Interpreter, 8st 13lbs, Bowen	0
Mr Newton's b a h Samnite, 8st 11lb, Kendall	0
Aga Z and Coochick Shah's g a h Diamond, 8st 10lb, Dunn	0
Mr Salliman Dawood's ch a h Grand Duke, 8st 5lb, Ibrahim	0
Mr Locke's ch a h Denmark, 7st 10lb, Killick	0
Mr S A W's b a h Tory, 7st 4lb, Southey	0
Mr Ali Abdoola's g a h Shahab, 7st 2lb, Luchmon	0
Mr Dale's b a gal Holyrood, 6st 12lb, Scarisbrick	0
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a gal Saturday, 6st 10lb, Hobday	0

Although the field was a large one, they were despatched quickly and fairly. At first going off Silvermane plunged ahead, the rest of the field, however, drew up, and they ran in a bunch for some time. At the three-quarter mile post Warrior was seen to come ahead, and he kept his advantage to the end winning the race by three lengths hard held. Time (mile and a half) 2m. 52s.

Betting: Napier and Interpreter 4 to 1; Iolanthe 5 to 1; Samnite, Denmark, Warrior, Shahab and Holyrood 6 to 1; Silvermane, Grand Duke, Tory and Saturday 10 to 1; and Diamond 12 to 1.

6TH RACE.—"All-Horse Free Handicap."—5 furlongs. Rs. 500 added. Entrances to be sent to the office in Sleater Road before 2 p.m. Handicap will be published by 5 p.m., and acceptances to be in the box at the course before 6 p.m. A starting Sweepstake of Rs. 20. Four horses in different interests to start, or half the public money only will be given.

Mr Bruce's b aus g Landshark II, 9st 3lb, Killick	1
Dr Bull's b aus g Corinthian, 8st 7lb, Dunn	2
Mr Woolmer's b aus g Moab, 10st 4lb, Owner	3
Capt Ross's ch aus m Arethusa, 7st 1lb, Native	0
Aga Coochick's b aus m Maude, 6st, Pilajee	0
Mr Nusserwanjee Nowrojee's b a h Nadershah, 6st, Scarisbrick	0
Col LeMarchant's and Mr Herbert's, b and g Timotheus, 8st 12lb, Bowen	0

After a couple of false starts the lot were sent well away together, Corinthian and Landshark made a great race of it, and it was uncertain for a few minutes as to who had won. The judges finally decided that Landshark had won by a short head. Time—1m. 3½secs.

Betting: Corinthiam 3 to 1; Landshark, Timotheus, and Nadershah 4 to 1; Moab and Maude 6 to 1; and Arethusa 8 to 1.

PARSEE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—While thoroughly appreciating the dashing spirit and zeal in all good work of the Parsees one does not see how to account for their impatience at times.

I glean from the papers that a Parsee gentleman has recently asked to be allowed permission to enrol himself in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, and that he sent an application to the Adjutant thereof to this effect. The Adjutant replied that his application could not be granted as the regiment was mean to be composed of Europeans and Eurasians alone.

He then had recourse to the Governor-in-Council and his application was handed over to the Adjutant-General's office. It at last, as I read, went back to the Commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, and was much discussed at a meeting of the officers of the Corps where the non-contents prevailed and finally rejected it. While sympathising with the applicant, I am of opinion that he would have done more for the cause had he only waited a little. Parsees are well known for their rapid progress in everything they take up, and it will not be long, I hope, ere their practical progress with the Volunteer Corps at Poona will elicit praise and commendation from their European and Eurasian brethren-in-arms at Bombay. The latter might then make up their minds to receive Parsee applications with some favour into their ranks who could have believed when the Parsee Volunteering question was first agitated in Bombay some thirty years ago that there would ever be Parsee Volunteers in Poona? And what is there to keep us from hoping that sooner or later Bombay will be as generous to the Parsees as Poona has been? The question of enrolling the Parsees into the Poona Volunteer Corps could not have been decided hurriedly but on the contrary it must have been settled after much consideration. I advise the Bombay Parsees not to spoil their chance by too great a hurry. They should feel their way before taking action and they will find success will attend those who know how to wait. The fact that at the instance of Sir Robert Sandeman, some seven or eight years ago, they were admitted into the Beluchistan Volunter Rifle Corps at Quetta, (originally composed of Europeans only) and of which I myself was a member so far back as 1884 has doubtless influenced the authorities in the matter. I entirely concur with you, Sir, that it is undesirable to make any such proviso as that of having only selected Parsees. This opens up a road to favouritism which ought to be strictly guarded against. Though myself a Parsee, I doubt if it is even good policy to restrict volunteering privileges to Parsees only. Sir Robert Sandeman, than whom perhaps there are but few more far-seeing administrators, did not restrict such a privilege to this class but got permission for all Natives to join the Beluchistan Volunteers provided they knew English sufficiently, were physically fit, adopted the uniform, and abided by the rules of the Corps. Some explanation has been given that it was not intended by Colonel Propert to exclude Mahomedans and Hindoos from the Corps he commands, but I can feel the force of that explanation only when I find that he has actually admitted members of these nationalities. So long as Volunteering is restricted to selected Parsees and so long as Hindoos and Mahomedans are not admitted into Volunteer Corps the Poona movement, however gratifying, to the Parsees at present, will eventually do more harm than good as it will only fan the fire of race jealousies which is already burning but too briskly.—Yours, &c.,

AN EX-PARSEE VOLUNTEER.

A QUARREL AT SEA.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, a German seaman, named Wilhelm Leonards, charged William Quinn, the boatswain of the ship Tilkhurst, now lying in the harbour, with assault. The complainant stated that on the 2nd of January last, the boatswain had struck him with a rope, hurting him very severely, because he was not awake when the watch was called. Upon another occasion, the mate had assaulted him. He had, by accident, spilt some oil, and for this he was told that he was to go without his evening meal. He was about to enter the captain's cabin to make a complaint about this, when the mate, as he was passing the door, knocked him violently down. He called two of the crew in support of his statement. He had, it appeared, lost his temper while the boatswain was assaulting him, and had drawn a knife upon him. The boatswain had a belaying-pin in his hand, with which he was threatening him. The captain, Benjamin Flinton, in his evidence for the defence, stated that a report had been brought to him that the boy Leonards had drawn a knife upon the boatswain. Leonards, he said, was extremely lazy, and his work had been far from satisfactory. His worship, in disposing of the case, said that there was no doubt that both the boy and Quinn were to blame. No one had a right to act in the way the latter had done. Boys always wanted looking after, and allowances should be made for them. He had no doubt that the defendant would see what a bad effect his action must have had upon the discipline of the ship. Upon the present occasion, he should warn and discharge him. The captain and the mate then made a complaint as to the men having insulted them, and as to their general want of respect. His worship, however told them that he now ordered the crew to go back quietly on board, and that if anything more occurred, the captain must come in the usual way and make a formal complaint to him.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY.

8-30 p.m.—Special Service and Sermon by the Rev. H. Rountree.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Indrani in the Prince's Dock, on Wednesday morning, at half-past 7 o'clock.

THE JAMSETJI NUSSERWANJI PETIT DISPENSARY AT WADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WADA, the least known place in the District of Thana, was on Friday, the 21st instant, the scene of a unique and interesting ceremony. People came from far and wide to be present at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Jamsetji Nusserwanji Petit Dispensary, which in memory of his son, the late Mr. Jamsetji, Mr. Nusserwanji Manekji Petit is providing through the District Deputy Collector, Mr. Jehangir Manekji Cursetji, at a cost of Rs. 10,000. Mr. Porteous, the Collector of the District, came to perform the ceremony, and with the assistance of Mr. Desai, Executive Engineer, and the Mamlatdar Rao Saheb Narayan Bhawanrao Pavgee the place was decorated with flags and festoons and a magnificent mandap was built to accommodate some 400 or 500 people. The programme of the ceremony was that followed on similar occasions in Bombay. By about half-past four o'clock the whole mandap was filled, the assembly, including Rao Bahadur K. G. Desai, Executive Engineer; Rao Saheb Shankar Martand Likhite, vice-president of the Taluka Local Boord, Rao Saheb B. M. Chitale Mamlatdar of Bhiwandi; Rao Saheb Madhaorao Anant, member of the managing committee of the District Local Board and Mamdar of Bhadave; Mr. P. B. Yaskar, Mahalkari of Mokhada; Messrs Bhalchundra Yadueshwar Lele, and Hari Gopal Lele, Inamdars; the Fouzdars of the Jawhar State and Bhiwandi, and several other local officials and magnets of the taluka. Mr. Porteous C.S. the Collector, accompanied by Mr. J. M. Cursetji, the District Deputy Collector in whose charge is Wada, and Rao Saheb N.B. Pavgee, Mamlatdar, arrived at 5 p.m., and was received by the Foujdar and a guard-of-honour of the local police, the whole assembly standing until the Collector took his seat on the dais, when Mr. R. S. Pavgee, the Mamlatdar read the following address:—

Mr. Porteous, Ladies and Gentlemen,—You are all aware of the auspicious occasion which has brought us here to-day. It is to witness the mort pleasant ceremony, unique of its kind in the history of the Wada Taluka, of laying by our own popular Collector, Mr. Porteous, the foundation-stone of the Jamsetji Nusserwanji Petit Dispensary. This taluka, as you all know, is notorious for its bad unhealthy and malarious climate. It is surrounded by enormous jungle on all sides, which naturally make it what it is. During the monsoons, I need hardly say, it is in a state of perfect blockade, being surrounded on all sides by rivers, the Tansa, the Vaitarna, and the Penjal. This State of the taluka, having no roads, continued till 1885, when the District Local Board saw their way first to open up a road from Bhiwandi to Wada, at the cost of over a lakh of rupees, and thanks to the energy of the Public Works Department, the road was complete for use within less than two years. The Government and those in authority were further induced to notice the necessity of opening up communication as far as Shirghat, in the Nasick District, and we hope, before long, to see this road an accomplished fact, as it is under the prompt superintendence of our able and energetic Executive Engineer Rao Bahadur K. G. Desai. These urgent requirements of the taluka having been taken in hand, the necessity of a dispenary became its crying want. The population of this taluka, is, as you know, about 40,000 souls, and if to any of this vast population, medical help was necessary, none was available within the 318 square miles of the taluka, and the person in need was required to run up to Bhiwandi, a distance of over 25 miles. But fortunately for the taluka, its phase has changed altogether, the miserable days are over, and Wada, within the next few years, may well be considered to be the centre of great traffic, and a town of no small importance. For we have already the Shirghat Road in progress, and the Wada Manor Road will be completed within the next couple of years. When we have these two very important highroads, in working order and open for traffic, Wada would, as a matter of course, naturally rise in importance in course of time. Thus the establishment of a suitable dispensary cannot be said to have been taken in hand too early. I do not intend taking much of your valuable time; still I respectfully crave your kind patience and indulgence for a few minutes more. The proposals for a dispensary; at Wada were ultimately accepted last year, and the Government in their Resolution No. 3542, dated 14th May; 1889, sanctioned the site for the building. The Petit family has been always famous for their munificent donations to all charitable purposes, and the magnificent sum of Rs. 10,000 was offered, through the instrumentality of our energetic Deputy Collector, Khan Bahadur J. M. Cursetji; by Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, to commemorate the name of his late beloved son. As I learn that the donation of this magnificent gift was in contemplation during the life-time of Mr. Jamsetji, I need not say how grieved we are that his useful life has been cut off in the prime of life, and that he is not alive to be the recipient of the gratitude of this taluka. The Bombay Government in their Resolution No. 208, dated 15th January, 1890, practically accepted the offer of Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit and ordered the building of the dispensary. You will thus see that Wada is now altogether a changed town. It is not now, what it was a few years ago. It is to all outward appearances a new town; and when by the opening up of new roads its material resources are developed, its prosperity, let us hope, will increase with its importance. We are laid under very great obligations to Mr. Nasserwanji Manekji Petit, and much more so under those of the Government of Lord Reay, whose thorough statesmanship, kind regard to the pressing needs of ryats, breadth of view in all educational, fiscal, social, political, and religious matters, have immensely contributed to the well-being and happiness of the people of the Presidency committed to his charge.

After the Mamlatdar had read the above address, Khan Bahadur Jehangir Maneckji Cursetji requested Mr. Porteous to lay the foundation-stone of the building. In doing so Mr. Cursetji alluded to the gratification it had given him to see this good work commenced, as it clearly proved how everything could be surmounted by patience and perseverance, and how it was in the power of every one, however humble he might be, to assist if he wished in the well-being and amelioration of his fellow-creatures; for, most of us know how many and great difficulties there were in the securing of a dispensary to which shall not be attached the hospital stoppage-rules. Mr. Cursetji then, addressing Mr. Porteous, said: "In asking you Sir, to lay this foundation-stone it was the intention of Mr. Nusserwanji Manekji Petit, who had already placed us under such deep obligation, to have sent down a silver trowel for you to perform the ceremony with; but unfortunately the same is not ready. It will in all probability arrive in a day or two. I am, however, requested by Mr. Nusserwanji that you will nevertheless when it arrives accept it as amemento of the good work you are to perform in connection with the name of his beloved son, but since, Sir, this elegant trowel is not now just at hand, I have to beg your kindly performing the ceremony with this little silver trowel, which is made by a skilful workman, of this very town, and in begging your acceptance of it. I only utter, I know, not only the sentiments of those present here, but of all your friends and admirers, that although this is the first foundation-stone ceremony you have ever performed, that it will not be the last, and that for our part we fain would hope that in your distinguished career in your service as occasions will arise for you to perform such and similar ceremonies and mementoes of the good work are treasured amongst the heirloom of your family. You will cherish and reserve this little token as being the first of its kind and will look with a kindly eye and affectionate regard on poor far-off Wada.

Mr. Porteous, the Collector, then in an eloquent speech said that it had given him great pleasure to be present this day and to take part in this ceremony. He would simply remind them of the great obligation they owed Mr. Cursetji for securing them this munificent gift, for, although there are many whom God has blessed with affluence and riches, yet the pressing requirement and needs of an out-of-the-way place like Wada had to be brought to their notice in a fitting and proper manner, so as to induce them to contribute in charity towards the relief of such a place as this; and this is what my friend Mr. Cursetji has done. Government have many calls on its purse and District Local Boards have to spend their money in such a way as to benefit the largest number. It would have been impossible for either Government or the District Board to have given so large a sum of Rs. 10,000 for so small and out-of-the-way place as Wada, and many a Collector, Assistant and Deputy Collector must have regretted their inability to have done nothing towards the meeting of this great and pressing want of this place. But it has been left to Mr. Cursetji to have gone to his friend, Mr. Nusserwanji Manekji Petit, and to have placed the case for Wada so forcibly before him that he yielded to his application. I know how ably and nobly Mr. Nusserwanji was supported in this excellent work by his son the late Mr. Jamsetji, and I take this public opportunity of expressing, on behalf of this taluka and the district our deepest and sincerest regret that his youthful life has been cut off, and it has not been left for him to have seen the fulfillment of a scheme which he had so nobly set his heart upon. I would only add one word while animadverting on the princely charities of the Petit family. Their charities are known throughout the country, but I would say without hesitation that none can be said with more appropriateness to be true catholic charity than the one of the gift of the Jamsetji Nusserwanji Petit Dispensary at Wada. There is not a single Parsee residing in the whole of this taluka, nor has Mr. Nussurwanji Petit any interest whatever in the district. This taluka mainly consists of Hindus, and yet on the first cry of their distress, forcibly placed before him, his heart yearns towards suffering humanity, and he places Rs. 10,000 for the benefit of a people whom he has never seen, and on the sole condition that the medical relief and assistance at this dispensary shall be entirely free.

After this eloquent and stirring speech the whole assembly rose and accompanied the Collector to the excavation, where a bottle containing a copy of the *Bombay Gazette* of the 19th and the *Times of India* of the 20th instant, and copies of the two local Marathi papers, the *Suryodaya* and the *Arnodaya* with a complete set of the current coins of the realm was placed, and the Collector, having plastered the same, the stone was lowered in due and ancient form. The Collector then declared the stone to be well and truely laid. Rao Bahadur K. G. Desai, C. E., Executive Engineer, then read the inscription which is on the stone and which is as follows:—

"The foundation Stone
of the
Jamsetji Nasserwanji Petit
Dispensary at Wada
was laid
by
W. Porteous Esquire, C.S.,
District Collector,
on the 21st day of February, 1890,
Khan Bahadur J. M. Cursetji
being the District Deputy Collector.
Rao Bhahadur K. G. Desai
being the Executive Engineer.
Rasaheb N. B. Pavgee
being the Mamlatdar.

The assembly then returned to the mandap, when Mr. J. M. Cursetji proposed, and Rao Saheb Pavgee seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to the Collector for having in spite of his multifarious duties and work found time to come and assist in this great and good work This was carried with acclamation. A magnificent garland of flowers, expressly brought from Bombay, was then placed round the neck of the Collector, and while pan-supari, attar, gulab, and flowers were being distributed, the company was entertained by some native music and thus a most interesting, and certainly unique, ceremony in the annals of Wada, came to a conclusion. The vast crowd of people, who had assembled, had not only never seen such a ceremony performed, but they had never even seen their town wearing such a gay and festive appearance.

HIGHER EDUCATION AT POONA

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

SIR,—It is probably within the recollection of many of your readers that there was some four years ago a pretty warm controversy in the press of this Presidency, the expediency of the intended withdrawal of Government from the direct management of the Deccan College, and the consignment of that institution to the care of the Deccan Education Society. As soon as it was discovered that liberal education in the capital of the Deccan was about to be taken from the State, meetings were held in almost all the important centres of public activity in Maharashtra to enter respectful but emphatic protests against the course which Government meant to pursue. The Bombay Government was kind enough to accord to these representations of a sympathetic consideration. The idea of the innovation for the time abandoned, and the public mind relieved. Things went on as smoothly as before for a year or so, when those who were pursuing their studies at the Deccan College awoke one morning and found themselves confronted with a sudden augmentation of the fees which they had to pay. Every member of the college was called upon to pay Rs. 80 in lieu of Rs. 60 as his yearly fees. He grumbled a little, but paid the required sum. Hardly six months had passed, and he found that Government had increased, by a mere stroke of the pen, the rates of fees from Rs. 80 to no less than Rs. 120! The two Arts Colleges, conducted under the direct control of Government in the Presidency, were thus put on an equality so far as fees were concerned without the slightest consideration of the means and resources of the two widely different sections of the population for whose higher education they had been instituted. The Elphinstone College was, I believe, founded for the benefit of the well-to-do people of Bombay, and the rich provinces of Gujerat and Sind, while the Deccan College at Poona was established with the object of diffusing the blessing of liberal education among people whose means are limited. The Deccan College provides with higher education the sons of the comparatively poorer inhabitants of Satara, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Karwar, and the like districts. It cannot, with justice, be contended that the inhabitants of the aforesaid districts are as well off as those of Bombay or Guzerat. There is one more point which should be carefully borne in mind in comparing the two Arts Colleges. The Elphinstone College is rich in scholarships and prizes, whilst the endowments connected with the Deccan College are comparatively few and far between. In addition to these greater advantages which the Elphinstone College enjoys, every man who holds a scholarship there pays only half the amount of his annual fees. Even this privilege is not conceded to all scholars at the Deccan College.

So considerable an augmentation of fees has of course brought on a considerable reduction in the number of students. The numerical strength of the institution has been showing, for the last two years or so, a continual falling off, and this year one sees frequently the pitiable spectacle of Professors Selby and Bhandarkar lecturing to a class of less than twenty-five students. The total number of students in this College was last year about 170. This year it has gone down to a 100. And if one is allowed to base one's forecast upon probabilities one may say that the number will be a still smaller one next year. While the strength of the Deccan College is thus ebbing fast that of the Fergusson College is correspondingly flowing in. No fewer than 175 young men have enrolled themselves as members of a single class in the Fergusson College while the collective strength of the three classes in the Deccan College is hardly 100. On has not far to seek for an explanation of this disparity between the two Arts Colleges here. A hasty ascription of the numerical strength of the Fergusson College to anything like a decided superiority in the instruction imparted therein will be probably erroneous. The prohibitively high rates of fees at the Government Arts College, I think, lie at the root of this inequality. A young man can keep his terms as a member of the Previous Class at Fergusson College by paying such a small sum as Rs. 4 per month, while his brother-student in the corresponding class at Deccan College has to pay Rs. 10 every month. The inhabitant of Maharashtra and of the Carnatic are are fully alive to the manifold advantages which will accrue to their sons from the retired position, the special facilities for the formation of a sound tone of mind and body, and the residential quarters which the Deccan College affords. Indeed, they will be but too glad to send their children to be educated there if only their much-straitened circumstances will admit of their doing so. But alas! their limited means compel them to send their sons at a tender age to the Fergusson College, which means residence amidst the din of Poona and exposure to the thousand and one temptations from which young men ought to be carefully kept. The largeness of the number in the Fergusson College ought in no way to be interpreted as an index to the partiality of the people of the Central and Southern Divisions for it. Reduce the fees of the Deccan College to the old rates—which will nevertheless be higher than those which obtain at present at Ferguson College and see, if the institution does not regain its lost position in a year. A recurrence to the old rates of fees will nearly double the present number and thus Government will lose but little from a financial point of view. In your review of the general augmentation fee in government schools and colleges you were kind enough to advocate a system of free studentship and reduced rates of fees to meet the wants of poor but intelligent students. People wonder Government should have as yet done nothing to mitigate the hardships which an unexpected increment of fees entails upon people whose means are hardly sufficient to enable them to make the two ends meet.

A meeting of the present members of the Deccan College was held on Saturday last, and a committee was appointed to draft a petition to the Government of Bombay embodying their grievances. But I am afraid the petition of the students will weigh but little with Government unless influential journals add their powerful voice and the general public of the Central and Southern Divisions agitate in the interests of the Deccan College as vigorously as they did four years ago. The apathy of the press and of the men of light and leading in the two provinces for a year or two more will I am afraid seal the doom of this institution. Now that the real position of a very useful educational institution in the Presidency is laid before the public, it is to be hoped that it will rise to the occasion, and do its duty. The gravity of the subject should, I humbly urge, be my excuse for the length of this letter.—Yours, &c.,

D.

Deccan College, 22nd Feb., 1890.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, FEB. 24.

H. H. THE RAJA OF AKALKOTE is on a short visit to Baroda, and since his arrival here he has been busy inspecting every place of interest. The great event last week was an exhibition of sports in the arena in honour of the visit of the Raja. At about 3 p.m. we all proceded to the arena whither everybody from the city and immense numbers from the country around were flocking. The arena consists of a walled enclosure, two hundred yards long, with narrow hollows in the walls in which men can take refuge from the attack of the wild beasts. When we first entered, there was a large number of spectators on the sands of the arena, watching the performances of tumblers and wrestlers and other athletes, while on the wall around the arena, the houses, the temples, and every place of interest from which the sports could be seen, vast crowds had taken up their stand. Even on the tops of trees men were clustered. For some time we had nothing to see but athletes, and the performances of some well-trained parrots, which testified to the skill of their instructors by the dexterity with which they discharged bows. Next were brought some buffaloes and rams. The latter, though they fought with spirit, were regarded with less attention owing to the expectation of greater things to come. Two elephants were then led in one after another by chains and tied up opposite to each other at some distance. When they were loosed one refused to combat, and backed away to the furtherest part of the arena. The Raja Saheb of Akalkote seemed quite pleased at the sports and left the arena in the evening, accompanied by H. H. the Gaekwar and other officials of the State.

H. H. the Gaekwar and the Rajah of Akalkote were present on Saturday morning at a second dress parade of the State troops. On arrival their Highnesses were received with a general salute, and on taking their position at the saluting base each Regiment marched-past in their order. On wheeling on their original alignment, the Brigade reformed line and went through a course of skirmishing which was very creditably executed, the special feature in the morning's tactics being the successful manner in which the attack practice was gone through. His Highness the Gaekwar was pleased, and his Excellency Anandrao Gaekwar, the Commander-in-Chief, and General Hardie and staff were congratulated at the success of the parade. The Raja of Akalkote will leave for Nowsari *en route* to Bombay on Tuesday, the 25th inst.

H. H. the Rana of Rajpipla is also on a visit to Baroda, and will shortly leave for his capital. According to official instructions received, his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales and staff are expected to arrive here by the mail of the 13th March, will stop on the 14th, and will take his departure on the 15th morning. The programme has been prepared. Many changes are shortly to occur in the official world. Dewan Bahadur Luxshman Jaganath and Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Rustomjee, the Chief Justice, are shortly to retire on pension. Rao Bahadur Jaisingrao Angria, the present Revenue Commissioner will be the next Prime Minister. Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, C. S., C. I. E., Survey and Settlement Commissioner, will return from furlough on the 1st April when Mr. E. C. Ozanne, C.S., will revert to his substantive appointment in the British service. The hot weather seems to be on us already, for the heat in the day time is getting rather oppressive. However, we have some consolation in the cool and pleasant nights and mornings we are at present enjoying.

POSTAL INCONVENIENCES AT RATNAGIRI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The suggestion made by your correspondent "C." in Monday's paper that the arrangements for the conveyance of mails in the Konkan are controlled by "the runner interest," as he terms it is too absurd for reply. The river steamers have been found to be too uncertain for postal purposes, and even if they were used runners would still be necessary. A tonga dak to Kolhapur during the monsoon would no doubt be a great convenience, but the enormous cost makes it impracticable.

I am always glad to receive suggestion for the improvement of the mail service, but anonymous criticism like that of your correspondent is useless.—Yours &c.,

W. P. SYMONDS,
Postmaster-General.

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1890.

THE BARBERS AND SOCIAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Yesterday's issue of the *Dinbundhu* has an admirable article in Marathi on the barbarous custom of shaving widows' heads. It is admirable, both on account of the exhortation which the writer adresses to the barber community, and on account of the unique idea for which the editor must be given the credit of originality. In describing the wretched condition of the barbers of the Bombay Presidency as compared with that of his fellow-professionals in Bengal and other parts of India, the writer attributes all his misfortunes in his calling, and truly so, to his hard-heartedness, his unmanliness and unparalleled cruelty in robbing young and helpless widows of their hair—an ornament given by nature, and which they value beyond everything else, not only while they are young, but even when they have passed that happy and charming period of human existence. He exhorts the barbers to hold a general meeting of their castemen, as they did some years ago, and so successfully, too, against the Brahmins, and to make it compulsory upon every member of the community to refrain from shaving widows' heads. The idea is, to say the least of it, a good one, and well-intended, and aims an effectual blow at the cruel custom of shaving widows' heads—a custom which is as unauthorized by that bugbear or scapegoat which the Hindus always call to their aid and which they name the Shastras—simple individual thoughts and opinions of uncultured ordinary Brahmins,—as encouraged by the ever-greedy priest, who scruples not what means he employs to put a few rupees in his pocket. The idea, too, if properly worked upon, will do more in suppressing the inhuman custom than what all the endeavours of the present Hindu reformers, who are better known for their writings and lectures than for the courage of their convictions, have hitherto done to achieve. I trust every journal which has the good of the social reform at heart, will reproduce the article in its columns, and I small be glad to see it translated even in influential English journals, so that European and Parsee gentlemen may advise their barbers not to practise their art on poor helpless widows. It may be added here that the writer has perhaps lost sight of the fact that the barber can be made as much amenable to law for disfiguring a widow as her relations who compel her to have her head shaved against her wish. A number of handbills distributed in all the important towns will make the editor's aim better known than by confining his article to his journal alone. The *Dinbundhu* has done more than any other native journal towards checking the power of the priestly class and rescuing uneducated masses from the thraldom of the Brahminical superstition, and it is quite probable that most of the journals which are in the hands of the Brahmins, will strongly oppose the idea. Every sincere reformer will join in the hope that your influential journal will give your support to the suggestion.—I am, &c.,

Feb. 24. A BOMBAY RECLUSE.

VEGETARIANISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of January 4 is a reference to the experiment made by Dr. Rutgers upon the use of vegetable and animal albumen. Without going into particulars as to this experiment, the result of which is not unfavorable to the use of a vegetarian dietary, I would like to point out that abstinence from animal flesh as a system of practical dietetics has now been in vogue for many years by a small but growing minority of people only in England, and America, and other countries where flesh eating has been customary; notwithstanding the disadvantage under which such a system is frequently adopted Experience on the whole has been very gratifying. Those who have carried it out with due regard to the selection of such foods as are most likely to be appropriate, almost invariably testify to great advantage resulting in the way of improved health and increased fitness for work, whether mental or manual. There can be no doubt that as the practice becomes more general and its conditions more auspicious, the results will be even more beneficial than in the past.

I think there is no room for doubt that in India and especially for European residents, the use of fruits and other products of the earth, in place of animal flesh, would be a very decided advantage, and if any of your readers wish to know more about the system as advocated in England, I shall be glad to send a few papers on the subject to any one who will write for them.—Yours, &c., JOSEPH KNIGHT,
Secretary of the Vegetarian Socy.

73, Princess Street, Manchester.

PRESENTATION OF A SANAD AT WADHWAN.

A WADHWAN correspondent writes:—Our little station was in a measure enlivened on the evening of the 22nd inst. by a darbar held in the schoolroom of the Talukdari-Girasia School by Major Sealy, Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawar Prant, for the presentation of the Sanad of Rao Bahadur to Doctor Thakordas Kikabhai Dalal, L. M. & S., who has, according to unanimous opinion, well earned by his untiring energy and ability the enviable distinction which H. E. the Viceroy has thought proper to confer on him. The following gentlemen were present:—Major Sealy, Mr. Strip, Mr. Badrudin, barrister-at-law; Rao Bahadur Dya-Shanker Jivanlal, Deputy Assistant Political Agent; Mr. Ratilal Chhotalal, Karbhari of Wadhwan; and other State official the Kunvars of the T. G. School, all the members of the Rajastbanik Court of Kattywar, all Agency officials and State Vakils, the railway officials, and many of the leading merchants and others. The evening's proceedings were opened by Major Sealy, who said:

"Gentlemen,—We are met here this day to do honor to our fellow-subject, Rao Bahadur Dr. Thakordas Kikabhai Dalal, on whom H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction. Dr. Thakordas took his L. M. & S. degree in the honor's division in 1877, and practised in Bombay in 1878. In 1879 he was appointed as Medical Officer in the Wadhwan Civil Station was admitted as 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon in 1882, and promoted to the 2nd Grade in 1886.

Dr Thakordas was well known to the Honourable Mr. Gibbs, the Honourable Mr. Kemball, Sir Wm. Wedderburn, and other members of the Bombay Government, whilst Surgeon-Generals Beatty, Moore, and Pinkerton have recorded flattering opinions of him professionally. The late lamented Political Agent, Colnel Watson, had a high opinion of his abilities, and you, gentleman, who have known him for many years in the Province, must I am sure endorse their good opinion. Dr. Thakordas is I believe the second officer of the Medical Establishment in the Bombay Presidency who has been honoured with this distinction. I have the greatest pleasure, Dr. Thakordas, in now handing you the Sanad together with an extract from the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated 1st January 1890. and I feel certain that all present here will join me in congratulating Dr. Thakordas on the distinction which he has attained, and in wishing him many years enjoyment of the same in the useful and honorable profession of which he is an ornament."

On receiving the Sanad from Major Sealy Dr. Thakordas replied:

"Major Sealy, and Gentlemen,—What has fallen from your lips in presenting to me this valuable document this day impels me to say a few words in reply. My career in the Service of Government has not been of so long a duration that I could give a series of events which happened during that time. But I can say honestly that ever since I was appointed to the medical charge of this Civil Station I have spared no pains in attending to the relief and health of poor and well-to-do people and officers of this place and other quarters situated at a great distance. Of course what I have been able to do I did as prompted solely by my sense of duty and to the best of my poor abilities. This grant of a Sanad so entirely unexpected has indeed taken me by surprise, and I can only thank those to whose recommendations I am indebted for this honor being conferred on me. All the officers as well as other gentlemen with whom I have come in contact from the highest to the lowest have always appreciated my humble labours though I cannot say that these were without shortcomings. H. E. Lord Reay has not, it seems, lost sight of the western corner of the Province of Gujerat and of the Dindoo Bania caste of Surat in particular in the present instance, and I am proud to find myself one among numerous other selections for the honor. I have only to express my deep sense of gratitude to H. E. Lord Reay and through him to our noble Viceroy. I must also offer my heartfelt thanks to you and the Political Agent and Government for the honor that has been conferred upon me in this public manner. This day will ever be remembered by me, my friends, and my family, and I earnestly hope that I may prove myself worthy of his Excellency's choice in my life and in the profession to which I have the honor to belong. Before I resume my seat allow me to thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your gracing this assembly with your presence in doing this honor to me."

When Dr. Thakordas had resumed his seat, one of the Kunvars of the Talukdari-Girassia School recited a piece of Gujerati poetry in honor of the occasion; and after the distribution of pan-supari the assembly dispersed.

BOMBAY COTTON PROSPECTS.

THE Director of Land, Records, and Agriculture Bombay, has forwarded to the Government of India the following final forecast for the cotton crop of the late districts in this Presidency, i. e. districts in which the crop is sown in August and September.

Details are generally up to the 5th February. The figured statements include the details of the whole cotton area of the Presidency, but the remarks are confined to the late cotton districts and are supplementary of those already made as regards early districts.

The latest reports show the gross area to be nearly 6, 7 and 9.3 per cent. respectively above the area of 1888-89 and the average of five years.

There is a general increase except in Gujerat, where a considerable fall in the area of the Ahmedabad District has reduced the gross area of the province.

For the Presidency proper, the calculation of outturn is based on the formulæ prepared by a committee of experts and on the anna estimates returned from each Taluka, and for Sind for which no such formulæ exist on the acre yield returned from each District. For the Native States the out-turn is calculated from the anna yield reported on the basis of the yield of the neighbouring British Districts. The yield for the three provinces of the Presidency proper is estimated at 544,069 bales or about 34 per cent. above that of the last year. The yield would have been greater had not the late rain withheld, which among other causes injuriously affected the Gujerat and Karnatic crops.

	Bales.
Gujarat	185,023
Deccan	262,659
Karnatic	96,387
Total	544,069

GUJERAT.

In Ahmedabad, the decrease is attributed to ryots giving preference to grain-crops on all account of last year's scarcity as well as to irregular sowing rain. In Broach, though there is an increase, the early sown crop was partly washed away by excessive rain. In Surat, excessive rain caused a slight decrease. The season has not been favourable. Except a few showers in early October, there was no late rain and the dew and cold, so necessary in the absence of rain, were also wanting. In parts of Broach, the early sown crop ran to wood and leaf and in parts withered for want of moisture. From Surat, where bolls have not yet opened, shedding is reported. The season is very late and the estimated yield is reported below average. Fifteen and fourteen annas respectively for Ahmedabad and Broach and only nine annas for Surat. In Kaira and Panch Mahals, cotton area is small.

KARNATIC.

In Dharwar, area slightly below last year, but considerably above average. The decrease in the north and west is counter-balanced by the increase in the east. The area under acclamatised, American has been reduced by a quarter of a lakh of acres, but there has been a corresponding increase under the indigenous variety. The exotic variety occupies ⅓th of the total cotton area of the district. The heavy October rain at first greatly injured the early sown crop and delayed further sowings! The north-easterly wind further injured the crop. Blight on exotic variety is reported from five Talukas and on indigenous variety from one Taluka. The estimated yield, eight annas, is lower than that of the previous four years.

In Bijapur, the area is above the average and that of the last year. The considerable decrease in the south where rain for sowing was late, has been more than made up by the increase in the north, where rain was timely. It is remarkable that in the non-cotton tracts of Bijapur and Indi, the cotton area has been doubled. Only one Taluka grows American variety which has about 16,500 acres under it. November rain was beneficial to the crop, but unfavourable wind and blight have reduced the yield, which is estimated at 9 annas.

In Belgaum, the area is below the average and that of the last year. The sowing rain came late in September and the October rain was far from heavy enough, but the November showers made up the deficiency and improved the crop. Unfavourable wind and blight in one Taluka slightly damaged the crop. The estimated yield, 12 annas, is much better than in the other two districts. In the Karnatic, everywhere the season is late, and yet no trade in new cotton.

SIND.

The reported area for the province is considerably above the average, but slightly above the area of 1888-89. The increase is mainly due to more land having been sown in Hyderabad, the chief cotton district of the province where cotton crop is looked upon as a profitable crop, and where water supply was good. Till October, the effect of weather and rain on the crop was good, but since then change for the worse has been reported. The yield is estimated at 10 annas. The crop has been injured by flood and locusts in the other four districts of the province. About 7,000 bales are reported to have been sent to Karachi from Hyderabad.

NATIVE STATES.

Baroda.—Appreciable increase in area. Season as in the neighbouring British districts. The crop has suffered for want of late rain. The crop is not ready for picking.

Kathiawar.—Except in Gohilwad, where more area was devoted to grain-crop, the increase is general. Rain for sowing was favourable and last year's good prices induced cultivators to put more land under cotton. The season has been fair.

Cutch.—Area considerably below the average. The season has not been favourable.

Other Gujerat States.—Area nearly same as that of the last year. In Radhanpur (area 62,000), the crop was sown very late, and will only be harvested by the end of April. The season has been unfavourable and the estimated yield varies from 5 annas in Palanpur to 13 annas in Rewakantha.

KARNATIC STATES.

Kolhapur.—Area considerably below the average. Season late and indifferent.

Other States.—Area nearly up to that of the last year. Season late and unfavourable as in the adjoining British districts, through which the States lie scattered. In places such as Mudhol the crop will be harvested by the middle of April. In parts of Sangli and Miraj the crop is decreased and only a poor outturn is expected.

(SIGNED) BHIMBHAI K.,
Offg. Director Land, Records and Agriculture, Bombay.

COTTON CROP IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STATEMENT A.—AREA AND OUTTURN.

District or Native State.	Total Acreage. 1889-00.	Total Acreage. Average (5 years ending 1888-89.)	Increase or Decrease per cent in 1889-90 over (+) or below (—) 1888-89	Increase or Decrease per cent in 1889-90 over (+) or below (—) Average.	Estimated yield. In annas*
A. British Districts—Deccan.					
Khandeish	1012688	859990	+ 9·73	+ 17·75	16
Nasik	16767	14079	+ 3·13	+ 19·09	12
Ahmednagar	63410	28969	+ 157·27	+ 118·88	15
Poona	890	2599	+ 3·97	— 65·75	8
Sholapur	8075	10596	+ 6·47	— 23·79	6
Satara	6348	13983	— 7·27	— 54·60	11
Total	1108178	930216	+ 13·18	+ 19·13	...
Gujarat.					
Ahmedabad	299224	339891	— 15·43	— 11·96	15
Kaira	10074	10001	+ 7·89	+ 0·73	15
Panch Mahals	590	557	+ 62·98	+ 5·92	12
Broach	263250	235711	+ 3·49	+ 11·68	14
Surat	92972	93878	+ 3·53	— 0·96	9
Total	666110	680038	— 5·87	— 2·04	...
Karnatak.					
Belgaum	142785	157331	— 2·66	— 9·24	12
Bijapur	370892	314682	+ 7·08	+ 17·86	9
Dharwar	483505	459517	— 0·35	+ 5·22	8
Total	997182	931530	+ 1·98	+ 7·04	...
Sind.					
Karachi	1671	911	— 8·64	+ 83·62	15
Hyderabad	76481	56631	+ 10·78	+ 35·06	13
Shikarpur	8705	8176	— 33·95	+ 6·47	†
U. S. Frontier	3916	2947	+ 44·50	+ 32·86	13
Thar & Parkar	10720	5481	— 12·38	+ 95·58	16
Total	101493	74146	+ 4·33	+ 36·88	...
A. Grand total	2872963	2615930	+ 4·00	+ 9·30	...
B Native States Deccan.					
Akalkot	1206	8227	— 25·41	— 19·63	5
Satara Jahgirr.	5406	8227	+ 36·96	— 19·63	11
Total	6612	8227	+ 18·83	— 19·68	...
Gujarat.					
Baroda	428588	384785	+ 13·24	+ 11·38	13
Kathiwad	1957445	1750653	+ 9·92	+ 11·81	15
Cutch	154400	180567	+ 20·67	— 14·49	9
Other G States	125150	111376	— 1·20	+ 12·36	†10
Total	2665583	2427381	+ 10·42	+ 9·81	...
Karnatik.					
Kolhapur	27069	30985	+ 2·51	— 12·63	9
Other S M C States	171591	169870	— 0·19	+ 1·01	9
Total	198660	200855	+ 0·17	— 1·09	...
Sind.					
Khairpur	2668	2780	— 4·88	— 4·03	†
B Grand Total	2873523	2639243	+ 9·65	+ 0·88	
Great Grand Total	5746486	5255173	+ 6·75	+ 9·35	

* An average crop is represented by 16 annas, and a bumper one by 20 annas.
† Not reported.

COTTON CROP IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STATEMENT B.—CLASSIFIED DETAILS.

Number.	Variety of Cotton.	District or Native State.	1889-90 Area	1889-90 Roughly estimated outturn.
1	Dhollera		Acres	Bales*
		Ahmedabad	299224	88151
		Kaira	10074	2722
		Cutch	154400	27170
		Khathiawad	1957445	589678
		Palanpur	84460	†2311
		Mahikantha	5405	1240
		Kadi and Ambreli (Baroda)	165195	40465
		Cambay	821	151
		Total	2677024	744773
2	Broach	Broach	263250	75779
		Surat	92972	18362
		Panchmahals	590	119
		Nowsari & Baroda (Baroda)	263393	60526
		Rewakantha	30565	7717
		Surat States	3899	112
		Total	654669	172495
3	Khandeish	Khandeish	1012688	244811
		Nasik	16767	3120
		Total	1029455	247931
4	Barsi and Nagar	Ahmednagar	63410	13866
		Sholapur	8075	331
		Poona	890	54
		Satara	6348	677
		Akalkot and Satara Jahgirs	6612	695
		Total	85335	15623
5	Saw-ginned Dharwar (exotic).		Acres.	Bales*
		Dharwar	182,475	10221
		Bijapur	17,096	1767
		Belgaum	54	12
		Kolhapur	Nil	Nil
		Other S. M. C. States	68,297	7670
		Total	267,922	19670
6	Kumpta (indigenous)	Dharwar	301,030	27928
		Bijapur	353,796	31054
		Belgaum	142,731	25394
		Kolhapur	27,069	2278
		Other S. M. C. States	108,294	4790‡
		Total	932,920	91442
7	Sind	Hyderabad	76,481	21057
		Karachi	1,671	511
		Shikarpur	8,705	[illegible]
		Upper Sind Frontier	3,916	[illegible]
		Thar & Parkar	10,720	[illegible]
		Khairpur State	2,668	[illegible]
		Total	104,161	[illegible]

* A bale is equivalent to 392 lbs.
† Exclusive of Radhanpur (area 62,000).
‡ No yield for Mudhol (area 24,541).

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The War Office has decided to send out to India during the next few months 66 field-guns of the new 12-pounder breech-loading pattern for the re-armament of 11 batteries of Artillery, which now have the muzzle-loading guns.

The French Minister of Marine's programme for the increase of his navy has now been made public, and it is evident Mr. Goschen will have to supply Lord George Hamilton with more funds if we are to stick to our wise decision to keep our navy equal to any two others that could be brought against us.

The German fleet consists at the present time of 22 large armoured vessels, 15 armoured vessels intended for the defence of coasts, eight ocean-going frigates intended for long voyages and naval instruction, particularly for cadets, 10 cruising corvettes, capable of being equipped in war time to prey on the enemy's commerce, four cruisers and three launches with guns specially constructed for the colonial possessions of Germany, 7 despatch boats attaining a high rate of speed, 10 training ships, 8 yachts, and, last, 60 torpedo boats. Within the course of the next few years this strength will be considerable increased.

The *Daily News* says :—It is painful to learn on the authority of the Guardians of Burton-on-Trent that with some of our military and naval veterans it is the custom to live constantly in the workhouse till "pension day" cames round, and then to go out, spend their pension money in a fortnight, and return to the workhouse for the remainder of the quarter. Something clearly must be done to but an end to these irregular practices. The Guardians have therefore taken counsel with the City of London, who have agreed to join them in asking the War Office to hand over to them the pension money of these incorrigible roysterers, at least while they continue to burden the ratepayers. It would be an obviously wise step to pay the pensions, as sum one has suggested, in monthly or better still in weekly, instalments, instead of in the quarterly lume sums which appear only to tempt improvident recipients to squander their allowance in drinking and feasting.

A recent *Pekin Gazette* contains a curious decree from the Emperor respecting the condition of the army. It begins by referring to the immense expenditure incurred yearly in establishing armies for defensive purposes in the various provinces, and says that to create a proper feeling of spirit and enthusiasm in the army it is essential that every detail connected with the pay and numbers of the troops should be carefully checked. Of late, however, it has come to the Emperor's knowledge "that abuses are of frequent occurrence, that false returns are made of the number and payment of the soldiers, that the generals in command lead a life of dignified ease and comfort, that reviews are held very irregularly, and that, in fact, the whole military organisation has fallen into a state of disorder and effectness, very little short of what formerly prevailed in the army of the Green Standard." Hence the Emperor, "being deeply pained at this state of things," commands all Manchu Generals-in-Chief, Viceroys, and Governors to exercise a constant and strict surveillance over the troops in their respective jurisdictions and to denounce in the strongest terms any abuses they may discover. The Board of War, by Imperial orders has, time after time, called for returns of the various military stations, but these instructions have been wholly disregarded, and no report of the kind has been received. We command that within two months from the date of the receipt of this decree full lists of the above particulars be forwarded to us, and we further order that all changes be reported from time to time for the information of the Throne.

The proposed new American scheme of naval construction involves the building adcompletion between the present time and the close of the year 1903 of ten battle-ships, each of 8,000 tons, and costing in all £10,000,000 ; eight battle-ships, each of 8,000 tons, and costing in all £8,000,000 ; twelve battle-ships, each of 7,000 tons and costing in all £10,800,000 ; five battle-ships, each of 6,000 tons, and costing in all £3,600,000 ; ten armoured rams, each of 3,500 tons, and costing in all £3,600,000 ; nine belted cruisers, each of 6,2500 tons, and costing in all £5,040,000; four deck-protected cruiseas, each of 7,4000 tons and costing in all £2,800,000 ; nine deck-protected cruisers, each of 5,400 tons, and costing in all £5,040,000 ; two deck-protected cruisers, each of 4,000 tons, and costing in all £820,000 ; five despatch vessels, each of 1,200 tons, and costing in all £500,000 ; three depot-ships, each of about 4,500 tons, and costing in all £1,200,000 ; and fifteen torpedo gun-vessels, each of 900 tons, and costing in all £1,500,000. The total number of ships is 92; the total tonnage 488,450, and the total estimated expense of construction £53,700,000. Upon this the *Daily News* remarks :—"This means that the aesels are to cost, one with another, about £109 a ton. Mr. Gladstone in hisrecent speech expressed his opinion that the work would probably cost much more in America than it would in England. Examination of the cost of recent British ships of equivalent classes reveals the fact that, taken all round, the outlay has been only at the rate of about £59 a ton. Protection, therefore, may be said to add, not as Mr. Gladstone roughly put it, 40 or 50 per cent.' but over 84 per cent., to the cost of constructing war-ships."

The *Scientific American* writes :—A device adopted for closing openings below the water line in the hull of a vessel, and specially fitted for closing such openings made by a shot, has been patented by Mr. Wiliam Winchester. A head, consisting of two circular pieces of rubber or other flexible material, is attached to the outer end of a threaded shaft to form a spaced upper and lower wall, between which the outer ends of spaced ribs are secured, the free inner ends of the ribs being pivoted in a hub on the outer end of the shaft, the head thus partaking of the form of an umbrella with concealed ribs. At the outer end of shaft is a plate to limit the outward spread of the head, and an eye to receive one end of a rope, there being also another eye for a rope at the inner end of the shaft, by means of which it is suspended in horizontal position. A sleeve is held to slide loosely upon the shaft, and in this sleeve are longitudinal recesses in which are pivoted the inner ends of stretcher bars, adopted to extend outward to within a suitable distance of the head. the stretcher bars being normally held partially extended by springs in the sleeve. A lock-nut is screwed upon the inner end of the shaft, to which also a float is attached by a short rope. When the shaft is lowered horizontally over the side of a vessel in proximity to a leak, the water passing through the opening draws the float into the hull, and the stretcher arms close upon the shaft sufficiently for them to pass in with it through the opening until the head is brought in contact with the outer surface of the hull, when the stretcher arms expand and engage with the inner surface of the hull. The inner suspension rope being then disengaged the lock-nut is screwed forward from the inside of the vessel against the sleeve, drawing the head tightly against the outside of the hull around the opening.

Probalby towards the end of the month, writes the *Broad Arrow*, H. M. S. Victoria will sail for the Mediterranean, and no doubt Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins will be greatly pleased to hoist his flag on her, for she is certainly the most perfect and most powerful ship of war afloat. The accommodation for officers and men leaves nothing to be desired. Every little contrivance for comfort has been devised during her prolonged stay at Chatham, and probably no ship of war has ever left our shores ot complete in every detail. There so however, an important question regarding the durability of her 110-ton guns. How long would they remain serviceable in actual warfare? We believe that all practical naval men agree that their design is faulty, and that the adoption of such unwieldy monsters on board ship is altogether a very great mistake. It is impossible to work them by hand-power alone and we maintain that this is wrong, for any defect of leakage in the hydraulic arrangements would render the guns useless; far better naval men say, to have a smaller gun which can be worked by hand and relied on, whose life is longer, and whose power for all practical purposes is amply sufficient. The 10-inch 29-ton gun has a muzzle energy of 15,300 foot-tons, and is capable of penetrating 22 inches of armour-plate at 1,000 yards, or 20 inches at 2,000, and the 67-ton, with which the Hood will be armed, has very nearly double this power. Naval men say this should be the limit as to size, but they are of opinion that a 50-ton gun, and more of them distributed throughout a ship, would be infinitely preferable to the present system of only carrying two heavy guns in one turret. We believe that something of this sort will be done in future. At any rate, it has been decided not to build any more 110-ton guns, and probably at no distant date they will be removed from the Victoria Sanspareil, and Benbow, and a more durable gun will be substituted. The defective 110-ton gun was removed from the Victoria last week, and a gun (No. 7) intended for the Sanspareil, replaced it. The ship has all her stores and coal on board and is only detained in harbour to enable the Elswick contractors to complete some alterations in the depressor valves which ought to be very shortly accomplished. It is not deemed necessary to have any further sea trials with her guns so she will sail for Malta as soon as the slight alterations now in progress have been completed.

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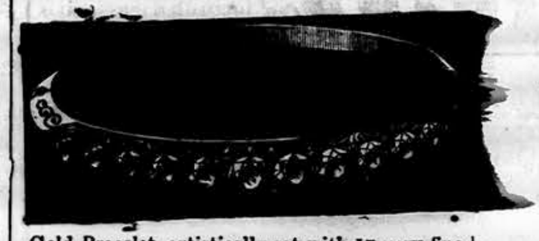
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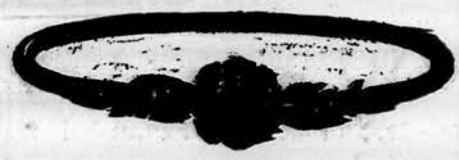
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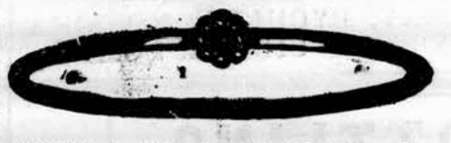
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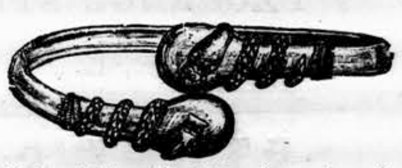
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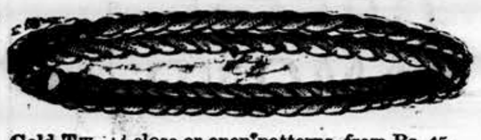
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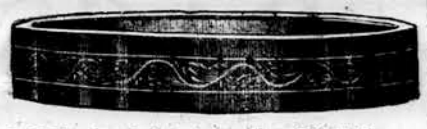
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